Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 119 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th May	Morea	10890	
19th ,,	Berlin	17324	
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246	
24th ,,	Chyebassa	6,249	Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620	
5th June	Mantua	10885	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
4th May	Pentakota	Karachi direct 3 P. M. Victoria Dock.
17th ,,	Linga	Karachi coasting.
19th ,,	Hymettus	Bushire only.
30th ,,	Karapara	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steemship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	13th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
Tsuruga Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Heimei Maru	B. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shini Maru	K. Konaka	3904	15th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemure	12th May	23rd May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	20th May	31st May	,,
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
D. Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effcted on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,900
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Souza baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Teinan, Tokio, Tsingau Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 394.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

SAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 13 St. Swithin's Lane, and 35, Clockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 430 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 25, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
,, ,, Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Laundries
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOOD VALUABLES OR PROPERTY
deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in cash, investment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
B.A.E & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sootjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Chirney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Bombay-Malabar Forest Produce COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL = = - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable as follows:—Rs. 5 per share on application; Rs. 10 per share on allotment; and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each as and when required by the Directors.

RESERVING 40,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 40 LACS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR BY THE DIRECTORS, AGENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS, WHICH WILL BE ALLOTTED IN FULL, THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

DIRECTORS :

HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEN, Esq., Mill Agent, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR S. R. M. A. ANAMALAI CHETTY, Banker, 38, Police Commissioner's Road, Madras.

NARAYANDAS GIRDHARDAS, Esq., Banker and Merchant (of Messrs. Chaturbhujdas Khushaldas and Sons), No. 459, Mint Street, Madras.

DR. MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI COOPER, B.A., L.M. & S., Merchant (of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper), Hughes Road, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHAT, Esq., Mill Agent, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PADAMSINH NARSINHBHAI, Esq., Banker and Merchant, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

RANGILDAS LAXMIDAS SUTARIA, Esq., B.A. (Ex-Officio), Merchant, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS :

MESSRS. KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.;
THE BANK OF MADRAS;
THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COM. CORPN., LTD.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects :—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing extensive areas of privately owned forests and other estates in various parts of India which are still untouched and unworked for want of capital and enterprize and which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood, and of turning to account produce and products thereof, and also of planting and growing therein timber, wood, bamboos, para-rubber, indigo, tea, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut and other trees, plants and crops, and of preparing and manufacturing out of such produce, products and crops acetic acid wood spirit, charcoal, oils, paints, varnishes, chemicals and other substances, and of working and developing mines and minerals in such forests and estates, and of capturing elephants inhabiting or found therein.

In furtherance of the above objects, the Company has agreed to acquire and take over from the Malabar Syndicate the lease of the forest property known as the Koliyat Hills and situate in the Chirkal Taluq of the Malabar District to be granted by the present owners thereof to the said Syndicate for a term of 72 years, and to enter into with the said Syndicate and carry into effect the Agreement relating to such acquisition referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Prospects :—The said Koliyat Hills property comprises nearly 40 square miles in area and is situate on the western slopes of the Ghauts, about 17 miles north-east of either Taliparamba Road or Azhikal (Baliapatam) Station of the South Indian Railway, and contains white and red cedar trees, ebony, ben-teak, maruthie, jack, punai, palai, thani, messua ferria and various species of hard junglewood of the close-grained varieties, a majority of them being now mature and ready for immediate felling. The forest is traversed by the Taliparamba River and its tributaries, and these offer special facilities for the cheap and economic transport of the timber which can be floated down the streams to Baliapatam, where it can be worked in a saw mill or sold direct. There is also an elephant trap. Such forest produce as honey, wax, horns, chicory, pepper, cardamoms, etc., can also be collected from the forest in fair quantities every year.

The said Koliyat Hills forest and the other forests to be acquired by the Company can be worked on the conservation system by working marked areas there every year and planting thereon fresh trees, which ripen and mature within 30 to 40 years, so that the areas first worked again become ready for use at recurring intervals. On the other hand, where there are prospects of a higher return, the land can be levelled and used either for intensive farming by the Company itself, or may be rented to farmers on short-period leases. The soil, elevation and rainfall in the region of the Koliyat Hills are suitable to the cultivation of a variety of tropical products such as cardamoms, pepper, para rubber, etc. Cheap and good labour is also near at hand.

The Koliyat Hills forest is estimated to give a cutting of 20 to 30 cubic tons per acre. Supposing that only an area of 600 acres (about a square mile) is worked every year, the annual yield would be 18,000 cubic tons, and calculating at an average selling price of Rs. 100 per ton, the annual gross return per square mile is expected to be Rs. 18,00,000. Allowing 50 per cent. thereout for expenditure, it is estimated that there would be left a net annual income of Rs. 9,00,000 from Koliyat Hills alone. This income will be further increased as other forests are acquired by the Company.

The Agents are carrying on negotiations for two more forests, one in a Native State in Southern India and the other in a Native State in Central India, which are also extensive in area, and have considerable possibilities and which are expected to be acquired on favourable terms.

The Company propose to put up a Saw Mill at Baliapatam near Cannanore, where, in addition to their own timber, supplies from other forests in the Chirakal and Kotayam Taluqs can also be worked; and along with it a Wood Distillery may be put up at the said station for the manufacture, by the destructive distillation of wood, of acetic acid, for which there is a large demand, chiefly from the rubber plantations in the South and Ceylon and also from the Mills in Bombay, and which as well as charcoal and other bye-products can be easily shipped or railed to the markets from Baliapatam or Cannanore.

Minimum Subscription :—The same has been fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company at shares in the initial capital of the Company of the total nominal amount of Rupees Ten Lacs.

Qualification of Directors :—The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of every Director other than the Ex-Officio Director, the Special Director, or the Debenture Director (if any) shall be his holding shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000, registered in his name.

Remuneration of Directors :—The Articles of Association provide that the remuneration of every Director shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting of the Board attended by him, and that the Directors are also to be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting may determine, the same to be divided among them as provided in Article 125. A Director who performs extra services, e.g., going on the Company's business or signing certificates for shares or debentures (if any), etc., is to be paid such special remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors. The Directors who are not residing in Bombay will also be paid fair compensation or travelling expenses incurred by them for attending meetings of the Board.

Underwriting Commission :—The Articles of Association of the Company provide for the payment of a commission at a rate not exceeding five per cent on the nominal amount of the shares subscribed or to be subscribed or the amount equivalent to such percentage. No underwriting commission has, however, been paid or agreed to be paid in respect of the present issue, but brokerage at two per cent. will be allowed to brokers in respect of accepted applications.

Preliminary Expenses :—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay by the Articles are estimated at Rs. 20,000, exclusive of the brokerage hereinbefore mentioned.

Agreements :—The following agreements are to be entered into by the Company :—

(i) An Agreement between Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper, Messrs. Vrajlal Jivandas, Kuverji Motilal Kothari, Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, Chandulal Motilal Kothari and Gulabdas Laxmidas Sutaria, all of Bombay, constituting the Malabar Syndicate of the one part and the Company of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company, being the Agreement relating to the acquisition by the Company of the lease of the said Koliyat Hills property agreed to be granted to the Syndicate by the owners thereof under an Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 for a period of seventy-two years on payment of the sum of Rupees three lacs as and by way of rent for the same, and of an additional sum of Rupees five thousand annually also by way of rent. The said lease is to be taken by the Company in its own name for the period and at the rents, and on the terms, covenants and conditions contained in the said Agreement dated the 10th April 1920, and as consideration for the transfer thereof to the Company the Syndicate is to be paid in cash such amount as shall be mutually agreed upon between the Syndicate and the Directors of the Company.

(ii) An Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Company of the other part in terms of the draft referred to in the said Article 4 being the Agreement providing for the appointment of the said firm as the Agents of the Company for a period of forty years and on the terms and conditions therein appearing; the remuneration payable to the said firm as the Agents of the Company is (*a*) an allowance of Rs. 1,600 per month, (*b*) a commission at the rate of ten per cent on the net profits made by the Company, and (*c*) a further commission of one per cent on the sales of the Company's produce or products.

Directors' Interest :—Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, one of the Directors, is a member of the said firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Co., who are to be appointed the Agents of the Company as aforesaid and as such is interested in the aforesaid remuneration payable to the said firm as such Agents.

Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper and Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, two of the Directors, are members of the said Malabar Syndicate and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid by the Company to the said Syndicate as per Agreement (i) mentioned above.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the abovenamed Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 and of the drafts of the abovenamed Agreements (i) and (ii) to be entered into by the Company as aforesaid can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for Shares—Should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its Registered Office together with a remittance of the amount of the Application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of Shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers.

Dated at Bombay the 6th day of May, 1920.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., For'

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY-TYPIST and LADY ASSISTANTS. Good salary to suitable candidates. Apply personally A. C. al. ENIS & CO., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, 2nd floor. 1028

WANTED—Energetic ASSISTANTS for Grocery Counter, men with experience preferred. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 1034

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER for a dispensary out of Bombay. Good prospects. Apply at once to Dr. H. P. DASTUR, Dehnu Buildings, Supari Baug Road, Parel. 1038

WANTED by large European Firm reliable CLERK with good knowledge of Accounts and Stores. Apply Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1041

EUROPEAN INSPECTOR WANTED, must be sober, steady and alert and have unexceptional references. Apply in person to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY STORES. 1061

WANTED—Experienced CLERK for Ledger and Typing. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. To work 8 hours daily. Apply Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

WANTED TO JOIN AT ONCE—ENGROSSING and GENERAL CLERK for Solicitor's firm. Gujarati knowing preferred. Pay Rs. 55 to 60 or so. Apply stating qualifications, pay expected to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1057

WANTED for a limited company, a GENERAL CLERK, knowing Gujerati and English correspondence. Typist preferred. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 1047

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An expert Indian GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications. Free family quarters allowed. Apply to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 560

WANTED for Somaliland Protectorate, one SECOND GRADE CLERK at Rs. 140 p. m. by Rs. 10 p. m. to Rs. 170 p. m., and seven FOURTH GRADE CLERKS at Rs. 100 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—GRADUATES as Teachers and Housemasters. Salary per mensem Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100. Men with experience preferred. Apply to N. K. BHAT, M.A., S.T.C., Principal, Shree Daninamurti Bhavan, Bhavnagar. 1023

WANTED—Three GRADUATES for Mofussil Aided High School, one with History and Literature, one with Persian, one with Science. Also an undergraduate with Science. Permanent Service, handsome prospects. Apply Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED for vicinity of Calcutta, twenty ELECTRICIANS with experience in A.C. or D.C. work, capable of leading gangs of Mechanics having no electrical experience. Apply in writing stating terms to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1036

WANTED for Busreh on 3 years' agreement, 3 SHORTHAND-TYPISTS 3 ACCOUNTS CLERKS and 9 GENERAL CLERKS with knowledge of Shipping. Pay Rs. 350 to Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 250 respectively without quarters. Only experienced men need apply. Also wanted 4 HINDU PEONS on Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 ration allowance. Please apply to Box No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 987

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An energetic TYPIST acquainted with Fire Insurance business. Apply Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1056

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST, strong in English acquainted with Office work. Apply Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young man of good family and high personal and University qualifications SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a private tutor with a family. Please write to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1063

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE, SECONDHAND in good condition size 12 x 6. Apply Box No. 574 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A consignment of Metz Car Accessories. Apply to BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 1016

FOR SALE.—One furnished DISPENSAR at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi with electric fittings, See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH Princess Street, Dispensary Bomba 944

FOR SALE.—PULLEYS of different sizes and CAST IRON SCRAPES. For particulars see the Manager between and 6 p.m. (B.T.). WALLACE FLOUR MILL. Tardeo. 906

A GINNING FACTORY, complete, running, TO BE SOLD or given ON LEASE. Nice chance for capitalists. Write or call, VORA BROTHERS, Mansur Building, Princess Street. Telephone No. 3848. 1019

FOR SALE—40 B.H.P. Ruston C. C. type ENGINE, just received, ready for delivery in Bombay with or without starter. Apply MERWANJI RUSTOMJI & Co., Guntakal. 976

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France, latest Model 1920, DELAHAYE 14 H.P., self starter. Electric light, 5 wheels, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 938

FOR SALE—290 Second-hand LOOMS 45in. R.S. Makers: Dickinson, Gregon, Monk, Packed ready for shipment. One 7 Bowl Calander Machine made by Bently and Jackson dated 1907. All in excellent condition. For further particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1032

FOR SALE.—A CHLORIDE STORAGE BATTERY, consisting of 105 cells with a set of brand new positive plates, and old but serviceable negative plates. Discharge rate 50 amperes. Complete with glass containers, separators, etc. For further particulars apply in writing to the GENERAL MANAGER. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay. 967

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work lik New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180. Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra. Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—50; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR, Kushalgarh, Southern Rajputana, Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1014

NOTICE.

MEETING of the PROVISIONAL COUNCIL of the ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE and HEALTH LEAGUE at the Zoroastrian Association's Rooms, Kavarana Building, Dhobie Talao, at 6 p.m.

The above Meeting is to be held on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. 992

NOTICE,

WANTED as State Engineer, an L. C. C., a man having some experience of construction of buildings, roads, bridges, etc., and town improvement preferred. Salary Rs. 150 plus Rs. 10 house-rent. Apply to the "ADMINISTRATOR, Jasdan Kathiawar", with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. 1010

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!

TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 110.36 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

W. D. LOVELL, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.

Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

THE BOMBAY MINING DEVELOPING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate, Limited, has been REMOVED from 15th May, 1920, from 3, Churchgate Street to No. 10, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Bombay.

L. CHHOTALAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

982

THE BOMBAY COAL TRADING CO,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Bombay Coal Trading Co. has been removed from 15th May, 1920, from 3, Churchgate Street to No. 10, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Bombay

C. A. CHOVHAN,
Managing Partner.

981

ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN ASSISTANT TO THE STATE SURGEON.

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as an Assistant to the State Surgeon for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar. Pay Rs. 200—10—250 with prospects and free quarters in the Hospital compound and right of private practice. Applications should be sent to the STATE SURGEON, DHAR, and the selected candidate will have to join at once.

GALLADRARS.

983

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis'

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the Gopi Tank described below and to dispose of its site bearing New Survey No. 1393 as Government land, notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims over the tank site or raising objections to the notified closure and sale the same that they should, on or before the 31st May, 1920, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay a statement in writing of such rights claims, or objections.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Lady Hardinge Road bearing New Survey No. 1393 and bounded the North partly by Lady Hardinge Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Vinayak Dhairyanwan, N. S. No. 1394 on the South by the property of Pooranmal Goolji N. S. No. 1395; on the East by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Janardhan N. S. Nos. 1392 1396 and on the West by the property in the occupation of the said Vinayak Dhairyanwan S. No. 1394. plain of the above described site can seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay on any day during office hours.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

947

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Chimanlal Khushaldass Shah, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, of one part and Messrs. Daulatram Ratanji and Co., of the other part, who had been carrying on the business of Mill and Gin Store Suppliers, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Ratanji and Co., 261, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 7th May, 1920.

All debts due by the said firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Ratanji and Co., will be paid by the undersigned and the CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims within a week from the date hereof.

The undersigned are in no way responsible for any transaction done under the name of Messrs. Chimanlall Ratanji and Co., after the said date of dissolution.

DAULATRAM RATANJI & Co.

957

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GROUNDS SUPERINTENDENT, must have a knowledge of the upkeep of Gardens, Polo Ground, Golf Course, Tennis Courts, etc. Salary (not exceeding Rs. 200 p. m.) according to qualifications. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to SECRETARY, WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 1045

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.

Delhi, May, 1920. 694

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400' to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Re. 1/4/0 or Rs. 12/8/0 for the set.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.

776

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8305

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

130 New and 37 part worn Waterproof capes, cost price Rs. 14 and Rs. 9 each respectively. Enquire for further particulars from the undersigned:—

Officer Commanding Depot 1/56th Punjabi Rifles, F. Force, Jullundur.

H. A. WILKINSON,
Capt.-Major.
Comdg. Depot 1/56th Rifles, F. F.

1030

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the map and register prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Surv Act 1915 for the Colaba area are now available for inspection at the City Survey Office (Old Custom House near Town Hall) free of charge.

The maps are brought up to date and the register gives the history of each holding for several years past and would thus be of great use to the purchasing public in tracing the devolution of title.

The inspection will remain open free of charge only for two months from date of this notice.

Dated 8th May, 1920.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.

775

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920. 891

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO SAW MILL OWNERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE 1 AUTOMATIC SAW TABLE by Messrs. T. Robinson and Co., complete with 6 blades, pulleys, fittings, and fixtures and 1 SAW GRINDING MACHINE by Messrs. Western, for full particulars and inspection apply

THE AMERICAN IMPORTING Co.,
Victoria Building,
Parsi Bazar Street,
Bombay.

1029

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,

A Number of oil engines and pumps are available for sale as complete pumping sets or separately from the stock of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay. Part of the plant is second-hand and part new. The engines range from 14 to 40 H.-P. and pumps from 5in. to 10in. They can be inspected at the Board's depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, and further particulars can be obtained from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, by whom offers for purchase will be received.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
Bombay, 15th May, 1920. 1039

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

STUDENTS desirous of admission to this College and of securing accommodation in the Residential Quarters, should apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the COLLEGE on or before 15th June, 1920. The application should be accompanied by a registration fee of Rs. 3and should state the full name, caste, address, the name of school or College where educated, dates of passing the University examinations, and the marks obtained at such examinations.

D. D. KAPADIA,
for Ag. Principal.
Deccan College,
Poona, 10th May, 1920. 785

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials, if any, are invited from SENIOR GRADUATES of the COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Poona, for the post of Executive Engineer for District Local Board, Thana, carrying a Salary of Rs. 350 per month with Travelling Allowance according to C. S. R. The applications should reach the undersigned before 30th June, 1920. The appointment is terminable at 3 months' notice.

S. G. PHADKE,
President,
District Local Board, Thana.

1052

WANTED

WANTED—A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Rawalpindi District Board, Pay Rs. 250—20—350. His qualifications should not be less than an Assistant Engineer of any recognised Engineering College with experience. Applications for the post accompanied by attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, RAWALPINDI, by June 1st. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 1040

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 2/2167 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jamnadas Motiram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

1060

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI FREE BOARDING HOUSE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from high caste Hindoo students who having passed Eng. St. IV fourth, wish to prosecute their studies, but cannot do so owing to want of means. Forms can be had on sending half anna postage or applying personally. Applications will be accepted till the 31st May, 1920.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A.,
Secretary.
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, Bombay No. 4

1015

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LAUDINA E. GOMES, executrix of the last Will and Testament of Ignatius Jacinto Gomes has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground situate, lying and being at Juvem in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under Survey No. 32 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 15,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the public Road, on or towards the West by the Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Rajaram Tukaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Gomes and J. D'Mello.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KALLIANJI MADHAVJI ANANDJI VALUBHDAS and VUSSONJI TOPAN have contracted with our client Mr. GORDHANDAS PREMJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 685 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1592 (1-2) and Street Nos. 26-28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 286 and 299, New Nos. 1947 and 2020, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey Nos. 19/74178 20/7417 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Devidas Vrijbhukhandas, on or towards the West by a private road, on or towards the North by the property of Balwantrao Ramchander and on or towards the South by the property of Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1920.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1062

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir HORMASJI ARDESHIR WADIA, Knight, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises with the building standing thereon, known as "Coronation Building", admeasuring 1,075 (one thousand and seventy-five) square yards or thereabouts, situate at Girgaon Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 11, 140 and 140, New Nos. 77, 1273, 1274, 1275 and 1276, Old Survey Nos. 1/461, 458, 459, 461 and 462, and New Survey Nos. 7518, 1/7519, 7520, 7521 and 7551, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1264 (1), 1263, 1262, 1265 and 1264, Street Nos. 38, 48 51, 52, 58 and 68, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Girgaon Back Road, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the property known as Morar Bag, on or towards the North partly by a gully and partly by the property known as Hira Bag and on or towards the South partly by a gully and partly by the property of Himmatram Narbheram.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th May, 1920. 1043

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition Letters of Administration of the property and credite of VINAYAK KRISHNA GANPULE, a Clerk in the employ of the Loco Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of Vinayak Krishna Ganpule, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 4th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

1053

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. RASSOOLMIYA HASOOMIYA, has contracted to purchase from Bai MADHUBAI, wife of Ganpat Madhoo, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Street passage No. 1, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3288, New No. 10130, Old Survey N. 2872 and New Survey No. 6386, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of Dharsi Ladha, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 939 and Street No. 8.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOMINIK FRANK PEREIRA, of Bombay, Anglo-Indian Christian Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house with its compound, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim on Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 (one hundred and ninety-three) square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5144 and Street No. 472, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Ommriker, on or towards the South partly by the vacant ground of Memon Haji and partly by the property of Maneckji Nowroji on or towards the East by the said Cadell Road and on or towards the West by a public passage.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

1042

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale near Mahaluxmi Battery in "Framji Hall" Bungalow Warden Road of late Mr. Murray's dining, drawing and bedroom latest aristic designs, from well-known English cabinet makers, made-to-order, season wood, furniture, sweet toned cottage "Piano" by "Soundy & Co.," drawing room suites, silver cabinets, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, English Ice box, Persian carpets, English iron safe on stand by "Dansaw" size 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in., Singer hand sewing machine, English iron and brass double bedsteads, Jost fan, very rich English plateedware by James Diakin and Read and Bartin, comprising, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, centrepieces, silver tea sets, rich English glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc,

Messrs. MODY & CO., auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the above address latest selected designs artistic household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, mirror backside boards, drawing room cabinets, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage Piano by "Soundy & Co." original price 1,100, teapoys, English iron safe on stand by "Dansaw," Jost fan, single and double door almirahs dressing chest of drawers and tables, iron and brass double beds, "Oliver" Typewriter, marble washing table and sets, electric table fans, brass hanging lamps, easychairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, clothes presses, clothes basket, Revolving bookstand, towel-horse, meatsafe, English ice box, very rich platedware, by "James Diakin" and Read and Barton" comprising curry dishes, Luncheon dishes, tea sets, centre pieces, salvers, flower holders, rich glasswares, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. H. Murray.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Chalmers motor car, 5-seated 6-cylinder 5.25 H. P.

1 Stellipe motor car 10-12 H.P. 4-seated 4-cylinders 2 speed No. 3749.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

Auction Sale of 56 bales fine steeple Oomra Cotton damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway's goods yard at Colaba

56 bales fine steeple Oomra cotton damaged by fire and water

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of about 1713 bales of high class staple cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the P. and O. S. N. Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder opposite the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard near Oil Tank on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton:—

Ex. S. S. "GHARINDA."

About 1,713 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: Japan Cotton Trading Company, J. Begbie and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES GREY YARN

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Agents the P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder opposite the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged yarn:

Ex. s.s. "GHARINDA".

110 bales grey yarn No. 20: 12 1/2: 10 1/2: 10 shipped by David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A UNIQUE OPPURTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, at Queen's Road, (Charni Road Side).

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of June 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882. Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m.. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Floor, Sorab House, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated-ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich, pictures and oleographs, fancy, teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets etc, etc., the property of C. E. Abbott Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd May 1920 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silver Oak" Chimbai Road old Kantwadi Bandra valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware plated ware, dining table; arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagon, carpets, glass door cupboards, meatsafes, drawing room sofas cabinets, ornaments teapoys, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, one grandfathers clock shewing phases of the moon, one English clock by Bennett London, cane chairs, cooking pots, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc. The property of J. Pearson Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAGO FLOUR AND PEPPER.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned.

495 bags of Sago Flour.

2 bags of Pepper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand English built rubber tyred Landaulette with a grey Arab horse and a set of harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD MOTOR CAR No. 1830.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Italian Motor Works on Lamington Road, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co. by order of the mortgagee, J. R. Ghandhi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, A. C. Dunbar, proprietor of the Italian Motor Works:—

1 "Standard" Motor Car No. 1830, 4 cylinders.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHAN DHARMICHA PADA CROSS LANE ALSO CALLED TANDEL STREET CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Wachha Attorneys for the Mortgagee Abdul Latif Abdula and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Hiraji Kalloo and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of November, 1917, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel Fazandari land or ground admeasuring 113 square yards or thereabouts bearing new Survey No. 3129 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3240 and Street Nos. 7-11 all which premises are situate at Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane also called Tandel Street Cross Lane in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by house of Kasai's Masjid on or towards the west by house of Hera Adamalli Tgeballi on or towards the north by the said Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by house of Kasai Cassum Maloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Vachha at their office in 375 Hornby Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the Bhoi Wadi, Parel, Property fixed for TO-DAY, the 19th instant is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN No. 6½ OF THE PHOENIX MILLS.
Suit No. 5 of 1919.

Tyeb Haji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Malji Morarji and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Seth Mahomed Tyeb Receiver appointed under decree dated 8th March 1920 in the above suit Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 22nd instant at 2 p.m., at the shop of Seth Vithaldas Balashand at Tambakanta.

25 bales Yarn No. 6½ of Phoenix Mills.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 19th May, 1920.

Tropical Sun Helmets.

Specially made by Trees & Co., London.

The Governor Helmet made on Cork body, Water proof white drill, with White Pugree, Chin Straps, Leather Binding.

An ideal hat for Conservators Overseers, P. W. Inspectors, Engineers, and all whose avocations demand outdoor work.

All sizes. Price Rs. 25-8

The Same, Covered Solaro cloth, Rs 27-8.

Vulley & Sons,
HATTERS & GENERAL TAILORS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of The East

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The 5-reel Photoplay:

"STOLEN HONOR"

Most of the scences are laid in Washington and there is a hearty interest throughout.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day, Wed. & Tomorrow Thurs. 19th & 20th at 9-30 p. m.
PIE No. 4.
Friday 21st, Saturday 22nd, at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday 23rd Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
PIE No. 5.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
You've been waiting months for her!
Now she's here!
MACK SENNET'S £100,000 Racing Play.
'MABEL NORMAND'
IN
"MICKEY"
Comedy Drama in 7 reels.

No photoplay has yet been produced so filled with adventure and thrill as "Mickey" The novelty and intensity of the thrills are indeed remarkable. Fatalities see to be avoided by a hair's breadth—with a reality that is tremendously convincing.

"SHE'S DOWN! MICKEY'S DOWN!"

Neck and neck the horses came into the straights—hoofs thundering, whips cracking and crowds yelling. Look!

It's a girl who's on the favorite; and she's riding like a demon.

A man's fortune and her own happiness depend on her.

She's winning!—She's winning and—then in a whirl of dust and thrill she comes crashing down in a heap, right under the hoof of the flying horses behind.

ALSO
PATHES GAZETTE

Comencing Next Saturday 22nd May
The Star of all Stars! The Most Magnificient!!
Mme. PETROVA
The Most Powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in Screen-land in a thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery
"THE LIFE MASK"
or
A Night-Walking Bride's awful Secret.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Episode Seven—THE BETRAYAL
Episode Eight—CRIPPLED HAND

PATHE REVUE
To interest and amuse

PATHE GAZETTE
The latest and best

LITTLE MARIE SUNSHINE
in
MISS GINGERSNAP

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Saturdays and Sundays
3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Music under the direction of Mr. H. Jacobs of the National Orchestral Association of London

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING FILM OF THE YEAR.
A Nordisk Super Production.

"The Flaming Sword"

Amazing spectacular Effects. Scenes of Fire, Flood and Destruction
The most ambitious film yet produced it shows the end of the world
Impressive! Wonderful. Gigantic!

Commencing Next Saturday 22nd May.
A Tremendous Sensation!
Having the Surge and force of Life on the Edge of the World.
"Carmen of the Klondike"
FEATURE
Clara Williams
As the Girl who thinking her lover unfaithful become the Carmen of the Klondike, yet remained true to her Womanhood:

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
WESTWARD HO!
(6-Parts—7000 feet.)
A thrilling Romance of the Elizabethan Age.
WESTWARD HO!
An all-British Production featuring the celebrated Renee Kelly.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Commencing Saturday Next!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"DARBY AND JOAN"
By
SIR HALL CAINE
featuring Derwent Hall Caine and Ivy Close.

FURTHER EXPLOITS OF
SEXTON BLAKE
Mystery of S. S. Olympic.

Everybody, of course, has read some of the adventures of this astute hero of fiction, but this picture gains in reality, in that it includes scenes taken aboard the giant liner and also some daring "stunts" enacted in the heart of London. The story deals with the theft of a valuable formula for the hardening of the steel and the mysterious death of its owner, who is a passenger on board the S. S. Olympic. The dead man's daughter also loses a pearl necklace, and her fiancee is arrested for the theft, After a series of most exciting incidents, Sexton Blake succeeds in unravelling the mystery and proving the innocence of the arrested men.

Fay Tincher
IN
Rowdy Ann
The hilarous story of the adventures of a Western Miss at a lady's school in a city.
TOPICAL BUDGET
Amazing Joyride of Mr. Asquith to Westminster.
Daily Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Coming very shortly:—
The Woman God Forgot.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, West.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

"But ther's nothing half so Sweet in life, as love's young dream."
DO YOU DOUBT THIS STATEMENT?
See:— The Flame of Life
A Drama of sterling merits in Seven Chapters.
Next Week Positively.
A Daughter of Brahama
A beautiful Indian Story produced in Europe
THE PICTURE YOU WERE LONG WAITING FOR.
Be prepared-
Our next Serial is Coming with a Roar.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE
Great Pearl Lottery
A MEETING OF TICKET HOLDERS
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
To witness the Drawing of the
LOTTERY
ON
Thursday 20th May, 1920,
AT 6 P.M.
Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd
will preside.
Admission 8 As. each.

THE
EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 p. m.
"The Devil"
"The Devil"
"The Devil"
It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May.	25.65
July.	25.22
Oct.	24.36
Jan.	23.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	23,000
" " to Continent	...
Futures at New York July	38.28
" " Oct.	35.11
" " Jan.	34.53
Spot Cotton at New York	41.60
" " Orlean	40.25
Futures at New Orleans July	38.10
" " Oct.	36.11
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	16 9/16
Demand Bills	3.61.75
Silver Commercial Bars	89 3/4

New York, May 17th.

Futures at New York July	36.50
" " Oct.	35.45
" " Jan.	34.35

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 15th.

Rents 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	58
" 3 months hence	57 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Contrintal selling Dull.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105
Interest day to day loans	5 to 6 1/2
" 7 days market loans	5 3/8
Telegraphic Transfers	2/2
Consols 2½%	48 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	59
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	60 1/2
Government Securities 5 %	52 1/2
Bx. On London at Paris, France	38.26

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	..
Hongkong Bank	..
National Bank	..

WAR LOANS.

London, May 15th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 3/4
5 %	£86 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 15th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	64
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	90
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Tons	1,660,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Quietd	£36 1/2
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£44 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Quoted	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Sellers	£16
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£40 1/2

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101
Copper Braziers	£171
Yellow Metal	185
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Shee s	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	87
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Buyers	88
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Buyers	88

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 18.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 443 for Fully Good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 445 and declined to Rs. 442. Slight fluctuations followed and at 3 p.m., the price was Rs. 443, April-May then bring Rs. 478/79. Towards the close of the bazaar the rate for July-August declined to Rs. 441½, the bazaar closing at Rs. 440½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 440½ declined to Rs. 440, and closed at Rs. 442½.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	April-May	474½
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug.	442½
Fully Good Bengal	..	May	522
" "	..	July	257
Fine Oomras	..	May	300
" "	..	July	216

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 18th MAY 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	May	229
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	July	248
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	478
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug.	..
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	May	299
" "	..	July.	312
Good M.G. Southern	..	May-June	..
" "	..	July Aug	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	252	232	212	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	252	232	212	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	340	310	280	..	"
Central P. No. 1	410	385	336	..	"
M.G. Central No. 2	385	360	311	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	508	488	473	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th May 1920

Cotton	13,480 Bales
Wheat	7,478 Qwts
Linseed	3 432 "
Rape etc	15,569 "
Gingellyseed	542 "
Poppyseed	215 "
Frondshuts	64 "
Castorseed	3,579 "
Rice	1 179 "
Myrabolams	1 585 "
Cottonseed	6 373 "
Mc rrassed	Nil.
Gram	18 593
Jewar	757 lb
Maize	Nil.
Barley	1,125 "
Barrees	Nil.

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 18th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bgs. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	69 0 0	0 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	67 0 0	8 8 0
" Karachi Bessa	66 8 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	12 14 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	12 9 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 5 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 2 0	16 13 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 2 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	16 0 0
" Gajat 75-25	85 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	50 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	18 8 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	18 0 0
Nowrkseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	42 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed	54 0 0	11 0 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	9 2 0	
Linseed May	16 14 0	
Linseed September	16 4 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 12 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/2
Bank Demand	2 0 5/8
Dem Acceptances 8m/s	2 2 1/2
Bar Demand	582
American Dollars	253
Hongkong "	200
Shanghai	290
Japan	129
Singapore	113

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 18th:

Rates per lb:

	Rs a p
Davida No. 10	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 11 6
Japan No. 40/1	3 2 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 0 0
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 18th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
"	1/0	84	0	0
"	1 1/4	83	0	0
"	1 1/2	83	0	0
"	1 3/4	81	0	0
"	2/0	81	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 18th May

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coopper.	3/4	85	0	0
"	1/0	88	0	0
"	1 1/4	85	0	0
"	1 1/2	85	0	0
"	1 3/4	85	0	0
"	2/0	85	0	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		82	0	0
Panch t-ka joint		85	0	0
Copper English-Brass		85	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 18.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 21-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1.
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/2 1/4.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 535.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 600.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120.
60 Days sight Rs. 110.
American Cross Rate $3.83.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 55.30.
London Silver Spot D. 58½d.
London Silver forward D. 57 5/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent .War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed strong owing to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2600 xd. By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 3270, By Uniteds 2200, Bradbury, 750, Century 1185, Cent. India 5040, Colaba, Land 3030, Coorla 2900 N., Crescent 690 Currimbhoy 1210 Fazalbhai 1755, Danid 1520, Finlay 1300, Ind. Bleaching 280, Ind. Malwa 645, Kastoorchand 2500, Khatao 750, Kohinoor 3980, Madhowji 4200, Morarji 6500, New Great 1050, New City 4000, Pearls 1300, Premier 290, Shapurji 355, Sholapur 15000, Simplex 950 Standard 3200 xd., Swan 1230, Swadeshi 5000, Tata Mill 2825, Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 960, By. Burma 810, By. Burma N. I. 305 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol: 21/8, By. Tramway 1110, By. Steam 480, Bundi 53, Ind. Cement 550, Katni ord. 310, Katni defd. 1625, New India Insur: 26 pr. Shivrajpur 32, Tata Ord. 190 Tata defd. 1030, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 465, Scindia Steam 10, Tata Bank 52/8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU CO'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 22.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £111,470, a slight increase of £1,625 as compared with last week's return.

Supplies of gold were on a small scale, Switzerland and the Straits Settlements were the buyers.

It is reported from New York that $10,000,000 500,000 and 300,000 in gold have been engaged for shipment to South America, Cuba and Mexico respectively.

The South African Customs recently discovered sovereigns secreted in 5750 bottles of vaseline packed in 40 cases which were consigned from Pretoria to India.

Gold imports into Argentina during 1919 amounted to 40,510,000 gold dollars, as compared with none for 1918, and 25,847,00 gold dollars for 1917.

We have heard from Bombay under date March 26th that the price was then Ts. 23.9, but that the demand was likely to slacken during the monsoon, when lower prices were to be expected, provided the Government continued to sell about 12,50,000 tolas (468,750 ounces) fortnightly, as was then being done.

The Rhodesian gold output for February 1920 amount to £250 020, as compared with £211,851 for January 1920 and £220,885 for February 1919.

SILVER.

The market has been steady during the week, and we have had the experience—unusual in recent times—of the quotation remaining unchanged for three successive days (60½d. on the 14th, 16th and 20th inst.). The reason of the check to the downward tendency has been some demand for the Indian Bazaars, involving immediate shipment. This enquiry brought about a premium of 3.5/8d. for cash silver on the 17th inst. There has been some bear selling on China account but the steadiness of the cash price induced covering orders for two months' delivery, and, there being no very large amounts of silver for forward delivery on the market, the forward quotation again approximated, the cash price. The premium on cash narrowed yesterday to 1.3/8d., but widened to-day to 2¼d. owing to better supplies. Too much importance should not be attached to rallying rates, for the undertone, influenced by the prospects of a large production, an abundance of melted coin from the Continent, and a demand confined to the East, must needs be poor.

The fact that the stock of silver bars and dollars at Shanghai (of which details are given below) had more than doubled since the beginning of the year demonstrates an unusually good provision of currency in that country, and suggests that the demand from the inferior has for the present at any rate, abated. It is probable that additions to that stock are undesirable. In this case, India is the only market for which cash supplies are likely to be in request.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation, March 31, 17452; April 7: 17429; April 15: 17363.

Silver coin and bullion in India March 31: 3985; April 7: 3956; April 15: 3904.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India March 31: 4437; April 7: 4594; April 15: 4730.

Gold coin and bullion out of India March 31: 345; April 7: 193; April 15: 43.

Securities (Indian Government) March 31: 1959; April 7: 1959; April 15: 1959.

Securities (British Government) March 31: 6726; April 7: 6727; April 15: 6727.

The coinage during the week ending 15th, instant amounted to 30 lakhs of rupees.

The proportion of the metallic reserves to the Indian note circulation is well worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the large total of notes now in circulation, the ratio between it and gold and silver reserves is equal to that which obtained at the end of 1916—when the note issue was less than half the size. The ratio improved recently in the following sequence:—

January 7th, 1919, 24.7 per cent.
July 7th 1919, 39.3 per cent.
January 7th, 1920, 46.3 per cent.
March 31st 1920, 50.2 per cent.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 43,800,000 ounces in sycee, 24,000,000 dollars and 23 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 44,700,000 ounces in sycee, 23,300,000 dollars, and 40 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 10th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 6s/8d. the tael.

Quotations—Bar Silver p. oz. std. Gold p. oz. fine.

April 16, 67.3/4d. cash 64.3/4d. 2 mos., 103s/7d.

April 17, 68.1/2d. cash 64.7/8d. 2 mon.,

April 19, 68.1/2d. cash 65.3/8d. 2 mos., 105s/d

April 20, 68.1/2d. cash 66.—d. 2 mos., 104s/9d.

April 21, 68.5/8d. cash 67.1/4d. 2 mos., 104s/9d.

April 22, 68.5/8d. cash 66.3/8d. 2 mos., 106s. 1d.

Average, 68.41 6d. cash 65.77 1d. 2 mos., 104/9. 8d.

Bank Rate 7 per cent.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 5/8d. and 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

MESSRS. CHARI AND CO'S. CIGARETTES

A correspondent writes:—

The Turkish cigarettes are from pure Macedonian tobacco and the "Stars" are made from tobacco specially grown for the purpose at Guntur by the Calcutta Cigarette Co., Ltd., for which Messrs. Chari & Co. are the Managing Agents. These latter cigarettes are being offered to the public at a specially very low price and owing to cheapness of Indian labour and management, Messrs. Chari & Co., have been able to put the same in the market at about six pice per packet.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 18th May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Burma Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. O S Kaisha
C/R Freineis	.. Karachi	N F	.. Graham & Co
D/E Irrawadi	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
H Bashayan	.. N F	N F	.. J M & Co
L Syria	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N Vergemere	.. Mauritius	N F	.. D M & Co
Q Rampuri	.. Dabul	N F	.. A I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Lightning	.. Busreh	N F	.. M M & Co
5 Shini Maru	.. Kobe	28-5	.. N Y Kaisha
6 S Isaf Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. J M & Co
9 Hemat Maru	.. Kobe	21-5	.. N Y Kaisha
12/13 Mairang	.. Aden	18-5	.. T M & Co
14 Zayani	.. N F	N F	H S Shahtary Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karapara	.. Durban	20 5	.. M M & Co
2 Narkunda	.. London	29 5	.. M M & Co
3 Zapplin	.. Liverpool	20-5	.. K N & Co
4 Diwara	.. China	N F	.. M M & Co
6 Elysia	.. Liverpool	23-5	.. Graham & Co
7 Mandala	.. London	22-5	.. M M & Co
9 Sandstan	.. Aden	N F	.. K N & Co
13 Huntscastle	.. Egypt	26-5	.. Graham & Co

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bay Islands, north Madras coast and local on Lower Burma. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and south-east Madras. Chief amounts: Table Island one and half inches, Victoria Point, Diamond Island three-quarters, Tavoy one, Mount Abu one and half, Yamethin, False Point, Ranchi a half, Ahmedabad a quarter, Gopalpur a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.873	Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	"
Dew Point	75.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.717	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	3.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.1	"
Minimum do. do.	81.0	"
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,NNE WSW	
Movement of Wind	152	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.	18	m	11	27	9	m	4	23	11
			11	17a	2		5	24a	17
Wed.	19	m	0	15	3	m	5	27	13
							6	12a	17
Thu.	20	m	0	4	3	m	6	12	13
			0	58a	2		7	1a	17
Fri	21	m	0	52	0	m	6	5	13
			1	47a	2		7	53a	17
Sat.	22	m	2	37	2	m	8	35	16
			2	23a	2		8	58a	18
Sun.	23	m	3	28	1	m	9	93	17
			4	18a	2		10	11a	18
Mon	24	m	3	38	1	m	9	58	17
			4	18a	2		11	a	18

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala but is in excess at Delhi. Temperature continues below normal both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and the sky is now clear over the division. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures continue considerably below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is almost clear, and the air is drier than usual in Rajputana and in upper Sind; and both day and night temperatures continue below the average there.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad report 0.30 inches and 0.24 inches of rain respectively. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para but the air is considerably drier than usual in Central India West. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is below normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear in the north and is lightly clouded over the is in excess at Raipur and is in defect at Saugor, Khandwa and Akola. Both day and night temperatures continue to remain below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature continue about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and Nizamabad but is in excess at Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally slightly below the average; night temperature is below normal at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—There have been a few falls of rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the Madras coast. Cloud has decreased and temperature continues to remain lower than usual over the northern half of the reporting area.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th May 1920.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and local in Orissa, the Simla Kumaon Hills, west Rajputana and Central India West. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island one inch; Moulmein two; Darjiling, Jessore one; Cuttack a half and Simla one.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th May, 1920 was 30.0 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

The third session of the Madura Ramnad district conference will be held at Satur under the presidency of the Hon. B. V. Narasimma Iyer of Salem on the 24th and 25th instant.

WAYS OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

PROTEST BY COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During his visit to the city and suburban municipalities of Poona in June 1919, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd invited criticism and discussion in the local press, on municipal affairs to enable Government to keep themselves in touch with the defects in the administration and the wants and grievances of the people. His Excellency said,—

"I should like to see a larger measure of public criticism levelled at the administration of local bodies. In the absence of such criticism the officers of Government have to take upon themselves the odium of pointing out the shortcomings and abuses and urging local bodies to effect necessary reforms. If only the papers would devote half the attention to local bodies as they devote to Government, I am convinced that there would very soon be a notable improvement in local-self-government."

We sincerely trust that the publicity that is now being given in your columns to the shortcomings and abuses in the Bandra municipality may lead to improvements as anticipated by His Excellency. The public of Bandra desire to have a new Municipal Board for reasons which have been set forth in the Petition that is now under the consideration of Government, and the sooner the request is granted the better will it be for the ratepayers. For it should be noted that while the people complain of mismanagement in water supply, sanitation, roads, street lighting, etc. our rights as councillors are being defied and ignored by the President in a manner which not only calls for publicity but practical action at the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Council. We shall give specific instances of the high handed and unconstitutional methods of the President in the conduct of municipal affairs in Bandra which have brought about friction among councillors, want of discipline among the employees and inefficiency in the administration of which the public have complained. We will however restrict ourselves on this occasion to the President's irregular and arbitrary action in connection with the new Elections in which the ratepayers are most intimately concerned at the present moment.

A meeting of the General Board was convened on the evening of April 12th to (a) confirm the minutes of the previous meeting and (b) to scrutinise the votes and declare the results of the elections which were to take place the same day. At the last moment however, viz., April 9th councillors were advised by post that the meeting was cancelled on account of the order of the Collector to withhold the elections. The grounds for the withdrawal were not disclosed although the President had been fully acquainted with them. Thus councillors as a body knew absolutely nothing of the circumstances which brought about the withdrawal order against which the ratepayers protested so vehemently at the mass meeting held on April 11th; in fact it was impossible to overlook the emphatic condemnation of the arbitrary action of the President by prominent citizens and the candidates who had worked hard for weeks towards concerted action in order to serve the ratepayers whose interests had hitherto been neglected by people who had manipulated and brought on the cancellation of the elections as they were afraid to face an open contest against respected and worthier rivals. We were advised that under the District Municipal Act the President had no right to cancel a General Board Meeting that had been lawfully convened; that he was in duty bound to hold it and place all correspondence and information regarding the elections before councillors. Consequently we attended the municipal hall on April 12th and proposed to hold the meeting and discuss the correspondence between the President and the Collector, but no correspondence or information was available to us. The Chief Omcer said that every hing was done "in camera" by the President who had not even entered, as he ought to have, his letter to the Collector and other particulars in the outward reference book of the municipality. After some discussion Mr G. L. Carter, who was also present, suggested that we should consider the whole question before a full Board when the papers and correspondence would be placed by the President for the consideration of councillors. A requisition was accordingly sent to the President for a Special Meeting under section 26(2) of the Act to discuss "inter alia" the legality of the cancellation of the meeting of April 12th, to consider the correspondence and to declare that the municipality found no flaw in the preparation of the election roll. It is imperative on the President under the Act to call such a meeting within a reasonable time which in the case in question should not have exceeded a week or ten days considering the urgency of the occasion and th efact that the Commissioner was led into announcing in the Government Bazette that the term of office of the councillors was extended for six months because "the municipality had discovered a flaw in the preparation of the election roll." No such thing had happened; the municipality had no hand in the discovery. It was the President's individual action, because of the 11 councillors 8 are in favour of the elections, viz. Messrs. Pereira, D-Monte, Carter, Ratnagur, Dias, Bocarro, Vimadalal and Chaubal; Messrs. Natarajan, Gomes and Fernandes do not seek re-election but have decided to retire on May 31st; the Hon. Mr. Patel is on leave in England, Messrs. Corke, Kazi, Fry, Antia and Patil appear to support the President. Thus only 6 out of 18 councillors are in favour of cancelling the elections. At any rate the exact view of these five councillors would have been disclosed had our requisition of April 12th for a special meeting been complied with.

We have been anxiously looking out for the meeting but no meeting has yet been convened, neither are the papers on the subject to be found in the municipal office. The important communication to the Collector in which the President has committed the municipality to an illegality is not available to councillors although under the standing resolution and practice of the Board the President was bound to place the papers on the municipal file within 48 hours after receipt or despatch. The observations etc, of the Chief Omcer that the election roll was in order are also not open for our inspection. Everything is said to be yet in the private possession of the President. But this is not all. The President called a Special Meeting on April 30th; the agenda included items of very minor interest but our requisition was ignored. Not a word of explanation was offered for the delay nor was any reference made to the withdrawal of the elections although two largely attended meetings were held by the ratepayers where they had severely criticised the action of the municipality and the President in connection with the elections. Thus the President has not only himself shirked public enquiry and discussion but has prevented the general body of councillors from investigating into the matter by the arbitrary use of his authority. He has neglected to perform his duty under Section 26 (2) of the District Municipal Act which would call for action on the part of his Excellency the Governor in Council under Section 23 (7). For it should be noted that this is not the first time that the President has ignored a requisition from councillors. Only very recently he delayed for an inordinately long time the very sensible proposal of the minority councillors to follow the advice of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, expert of the Tata Engineering Company, and give up the electric scheme in favour of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. who offered to supply the current on better terms than what the municipality could do. When however the meeting was called after one and a half months the motion was ruled out of order on the ground that the requisition was supported by five councillors whereas Section 26 required nine. It does nothing of the kind on the face of its very clear and precise provisions that the resolution should be supported by nine councillors while the requisition for the meeting was to be signed by only five. Mr. Vimadalal cited authorities, examples, etc.; Mr. Carter declared the ruling to be illegal but the President had his way. We took the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General and he supported Messrs. Vimadalal and Carter in every particular and advised us that the ruling of the President was illegal and the time he took to convene the meeting was unreasonably long.

So here we are again, Sir, looking as foolish in the eyes of our constituents and the public as we did at the mass meetings on April 11th and 18th. The old farce will be repeated when it suits the purpose or policy of the President to call the meetings we shall either be ruled out of order or his packed majority will carry the day as they have done in the past.

What is our remedy? We give this publicity to the state of affairs in the Bandra Municipality in respectful response to the suggestion which His Excellency Sir George Lloyd made on June 27th 1919, while addressing the city and suburban municipalities of Poona and trust it may result in the redress of our grievances and those of the public whose cause we have the previlege to represent.—We are, Yours, etc.

AUGUSTUS PEREIRA,
IGNATIUS D'MONTE,
S. M. RUTNAGUR,
P. A. DIAS,
Councillors, Bandra Municipality.

Stop Drinking?
No! Not if you get
—Mitchell's—
OLD HEATHER DEW
—Whiskey—
a thorough Scotch production of many years' reputation.
Drink Mitchell's whiskey—it gives all the pleasure that a good drink ought to give.
OF ALL DEALERS
WHOLESALE FROM
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, Hornby Road, Fort.
No. 2.

Just Received
Bauer's
Genuine
German
Sanatogen
Aspirin Tablets and
Albulactine.
PERRY & Co.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V.C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

NATIONALISTS AND CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, in a signed article to "The Independent", dated the 8th of May, 1920, has attempted to define the position of the Nationalists regarding the working of the Reforms. According to him, the correct policy for those who voted for the Amritsar resolution regarding Reforms must be the policy of what he calls, the "Parliamentary Opposition", i.e., (i) we must not accept office either as Executive Councillor or even as Minister, (ii) we must oppose the passing of the Provincial Financial Statement, (iii) in regard to general legislative or administrative matter, our policy should be that of "unfriendly critics." All bad measures we shall oppose because they are bad. All good measures we shall equally oppose because they ought to have been, but are not better. This position, Mr. Pal professes, to read out and interpret from the Amritsar resolution. If I may say so with respect, Mr. Pal has more than anybody else of this generation, contributed to the Indian political philosophy and as such, his opinion calls for serious consideration from all of us. But I am afraid that his interpretation of the Congress resolution and his definition of the Nationalist attitude towards Reforms are contrary to the express resolution of the Congress, and are also bad in principle and likely to be otherwise inexpedient in practice.

Before I deal with Mr. Pal's position I propose to give a short resume of the Congress resolution and how it was understood by those who passed the resolution and by the country at large. The Congress resolution runs as follows:—

> "That this Congress in the meanwhile recognises that the provisions of the Reform Act should be worked as far as possible with a view to secure responsible government at an early date."

The controversy that Mr. Pal now raises was fully discussed again and again in the Subjects Committee and also in the open Congress for a whole day. The Amritsar Congress had practically considered three positions, viz., (i) total and unmitigated opposition and boycotting of the Reforms, (ii) absolute co-operation with the Bureaucracy in working the Reforms, and (iii) working the Reforms only with a view to secure full Responsible Government at an early date—keeping ourselves free to co-operate or obstruct as necessity arose and as the true interest of the country demanded it. The position of "Parliamentary Opposition" which Mr. Pal now proposes, was also discussed, but the Congress deliberately refused to commit itself to such a position at the outset, but kept itself free to take up that position if occasion arose. The Amritsar Congress resolution certainly covers that position, but treated it only as a bare possibility. Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Malaviya, while announcing the compromise that was arrived at at the Congress regarding the Reforms resolution also explained fully the same position.

The Amritsar resolution also received the same interpretation in the country. Mr. Tilak in his Bombay election manifesto says this:—

> "This party proposes to work the Montagu Reforms Act for all it is worth and for accelerating the grant of full Responsible Government and for this purpose it will, without hesitation, offer co-operation or resort to constitutional opposition whichever may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will."

Mr. B. Chakravarti, in his Bengal election manifesto, has stated this:—

> "Full Responsible Government is our objective. We fully adopt the Congress attitude on the Reforms. We recognise that provisions of the Reforms Act should be used as far as possible with a view to secure full Responsible Government at an early date. We are not for boycotting the constitution. We will contest every seat in the country. Our position is neither of co-operation nor of obstruction for its own sake. If the Bureaucracy behaves well we will co-operate with them whole-heartedly. If they will not, we will obstruct."

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, in his Madras election manifesto, says this:—

> "In the legislature the policy of the Nationalist Party will necessarily be earnestly and strenuously to carry out the principles laid down herein and if in this endeavour the defects of the diarchic constitution bring about friction between the two branches of the Provincial Government, this party will courageously face the situation whenever an honourable and healthy compromise is possible."

It thus appears that the Congress resolution as understood at the Congress and in the country does not commit the country either to opposition or to co-operation from the outset. It leaves the country free to take up whatever position may be necessary in the true interests of the country. But on the other hand we find that the Moderate Conference has committed itself to a plain downright and absolute co-operation with the Bureaucracy. The Reforms resolution of the Moderate Conference runs thus:—

> "This Conference appeals to all sections of the community, European and Indian, officials and non-officials wholeheartedly to co-operate for the successful working of the Act."

But here again the word co-operation has received a very narrow interpretation at the hands of the leaders of the Moderate Party, viz., co-operation with the Bureaucracy and not with the Nationalists. This narrow position seems to have further gained ground, as we find Lord Sinha advises the Moderates not to co-operate with the Nationalists and we also find Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea whole-heartedly endorses the same view. A very pertinent question has been asked, viz., are the differences between the Moderates and the Bureaucracy less fundamental than the differences between the Moderates and the Nationalists? This question has not yet been answered. But we find Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, writing on the 29th of April, 1920, in the "Bengalee", says this:—

> "He (Pandit Malaviya) has simply put forward a plea for coalition (between Moderates and Nationalists) forgetting that coalition will be more attended with unsatisfactory than successful results in the circumstances with which we are confronted."

Whatever may be the meaning of the word "co-operation" in the Moderate Conference resolution it seems clear that the Moderate Party is absolutely committed to unmitigated co-operation with the Bureaucracy for the successful working of the Act. This position the Congress has deliberately refused to take up and the Nationalist leaders have openly disavowed it. Here is, if you will, a difference between the Moderates and the Nationalists, but whether this difference is so fundamental as to make the Moderates and the Nationalists co-operating impossible, that is another question altogether.

Now, regarding Mr. Pal's position which he calls "Parliamentary Opposition" it is clear from this short summary that it is not supported by the Congress resolution nor is it supported by the various interpretations it has received in the country. When Mr. Pal is thinking of Parliamentary Opposition, he is labouring under a great misconception. Undoubtedly, Mr. Pal in his enunciation of this position has been greatly influenced by the position of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland. But that position has no analogy with us. There is not and cannot be the same homogeneity or solidarity in our Party, consisting as it does, of so vast and varied interests in the country. It is not possible to build up a solid opposition in that line in India. Besides, Mr. Pal, also forgets that the party to which he belongs is now in the majority in the country and as such cannot be in opposition. How can there be Parliamentary Opposition by a majority? It is expected that the Nationalists will be able to secure a majority in all the Provincial Councils. Then the question will arise as to whether to accept office? That will depend on the attitude of the Bureaucracy. If we are in a majority in the Provincial Council the Governor will be compelled to ask one of our men to form the Ministry, otherwise the administration of the country will be impossible. At the same time this will also serve as a test of the attitude of the Bureaucracy. If they, as under the constitution they must, follow the rule of majority, and ask one of us to form the minority, we should accept the offer and co-operate with the Bureaucracy in working the Reforms. Mr. Pal asks when are we to co-operate, when are we to obstruct? What is to be the test? Mr. Pal protests the Congress resolution is too vague and the election manifestos are not any better. But it seems to me that it is not so. This submission to the rule of the majority and calling the leader of the party who has got a majority in the Council to form the ministry is the first test we should apply in order to judge whether to co-operate or obstruct the Bureaucracy. Then granting for argument's sake, that the Bureaucracy satisfies this test, what should be our attitude? Should we accept office? Should we co-operate? I think the verdict of the country is that we should. Then comes the question what is to happen after we have accepted office? If the Bureaucracy behaves well, i.e., does not interfere with the Minister in his working of the transferred subjects and follows the rule of the majority and works in the spirit of the Act and the Royal Proclamation, should we not continue to work the Reforms and co-operate with the Bureaucracy? This will be another test which will help us in deciding whether to co-operate with the Bureaucracy in working the Reforms.

Another side of the question remains to be considered: What should be our attitude if we are in a minority? Should we co-operate with the Bureaucracy? If such a contingency arises, then only Mr. Pal's position of the Parliamentary Opposition becomes feasible. We should not then be in the Legislature either to help the Bureaucracy or the Party who are in the majority unless the true interests of the country demand it. We shall then certainly oppose all bad measures and also good measures unless it be the true interests of the country to do otherwise. We must then also work the country in such a way that we may soon convert our minority into a majority and get a chance of turning out the party in power and get ourselves into power.

Another question which still remains is: When to create a deadlock from within, if necessity arises? That depends on the behaviour of the Bureaucracy. If the Bureaucracy does not work in the spirit of the Act, but goes on in its ruthless career of interference with the personal liberties of the subject, goes on pasing one repressive legislation after another and works contrary to the spirit and letter of the Reforms Act, the Nationalists will not be slow to obstruct till bureaucratic government becomes impossible. It is easy to multiply instances of this kind, but it is not possible to foresee and provide for all emergencies and exhaust the list. It is for this reason that the Congress resolution leaves us free to adopt such measures as the situation will demand —our objective being the early establishment of full Responsible Government.

One thing I have to bring to the serious consideration of the leaders of the country. Mr. Pal's proposal is full of the spirit of opposition and continuous negation. The country is getting tired of this: the country wants something definite to go upon, something solid to handle, some constructive programme to work for. It cannot go on continuously opposing everything for opposition's sake. It cannot go on negativing everything for negation's sake. The country is anxious to work and to act and expects its leaders to give them a good constructive programme of solid and real work for the country and I have no doubt the brains of the Nationalist Party will not be so bankrupt as not to be able to give the lead that is demanded by the country.—Yours, etc.,

SUDHIR RAY,
Barrister-at-Law.

Arrah, May 9.

Turkey's Right to Live.

AN APPEAL TO THE CIVILSED PEOPLES.

(FROM "INDIA.")

The most horrible tyranny reigns to-day in Constantinople, the capital of Islam, where, in the name of European Civilisation, the most sacred rights of the people, the peaceful Muslim population, are, during the Armistice, trampled upon, the most noble sons of Turkey, Ministers, Deputies, generals, publicists, women and old men, and even the Imperial Princes, are arrested by hundreds and exiled in order to intimidate the Turks, depriving them of all means of legitimate defence, obliging them to accept the inhuman conditions of a Peace which would render them, in the twentieth century, slaves of the partisans of Imperialistic policies, or exasperating them beyond toleration the better to persecute and oppress them.

They have very cleverly profited by the events in Marash, where, on the contrary, Mussulmans have been attacked and massacred, to disguise the facts and excite the the Christian world against the Turks, who immediately demanded, however, an international enquiry with a view to verify the facts and to bring to light the shameful calumnies propagated against them by a cunning propaganda.

The Conference of London has not acceded to this legitimate and loyal demand, and, on the contrary, Ottoman authority in Constantinople has been destroyed and the capital transformed into a vast military camp of the enemy. The Turks, who for two centuries have been continuously attacked and harassed by the neighbouring States and thus prevented from progressing, have aspired for a long time only to regenerate their Empire, reform its administration, and have, with this object, asked officially for the loyal and disinterested collaboration of a neutral Power.

While protesting energetically before the conscience of the world against the flagrant violations of their sacred and imprescriptible rights during sixteen long months, they repeat their demand with all sincerity, but refuse categorically to submit to conditions which would deprive them, in defiance of loudly proclaimed principles, of their national unity and of their ten centuries' civilisation.

Nobody in Turkey is against the Entente, and all firmly hope that the civilised peoples will rise against this odious and inhuman policy which pursues only vile material advantages and territorial visions, and threatens, after five years of atrocious war, to throw once more humanity, already so much tired, into the greatest and the most terrible catastrophe the world has known. The actions now in progress will throw Turkey into a state of anarchy in place of giving it a stable government and condemn to destruction twenty million Mussulmans of Anatolia, where, since the Armistice, already 200,000 Turks have been destroyed without any action being taken by the Powers against the perpetrators.

GHALIB KEMALY,
Ottoman Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.
(On leave.)

Rome, April 7, 1920.

TURKEY AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Constantinople, the 16th March, 1920.

Highness,—

The High Commissioners of France, Great Britain, and Italy are charged by the Supreme Council of the Allies to bring to the knowledge of your Highness that from March the 16th, at the hour of 10 a.m., the town of Constantinople will be placed under the military occupation of the Allied Powers.

Your Highness will find attached herewith the text of the decision taken on this subject by the High Commissioners.

Further, we are charged to demand from the Ottoman Government an immediate disavowal of Moustapha Kemal Pasha as well as the others who are directing the self-styled "Nationalist" movement, and whose responsibility for the events and excesses which have recently occurred at several places, notably in Cilicia, cannot be doubted.

We must bring to the notice of the Ottoman Government that, in case of a renewal of similar events or analogous excesses, the contemplated Terms of Peace will become more rigorous and concessions already granted will be withdrawn.

We are instructed to add that the Allied military occupation of Constantinople will be maintained until the Terms of the Peace Treaty have been accepted and put into execution.

To His Highness the Grand Vizir at Constantinople.

We, the High Commissioners of France, Great Britain, and Italy, decide, in conformity with the orders of the Supreme Council of the Allies:—

1. The town of Constantinople shall be placed under the military occupation of the Allied Powers from 10 o'clock on the 16th March.

2. The Allied military authorities will execute, in the name of the Allied High Commissioners, all military measures which may be necessary for the occupation of the town.

3. These measures will comprise:—

(a) The occupation of the Ministries of War and Marine, with the control and censorship of all orders and communications issuing from them;

(b) The control of posts, telegraphs, and telephones;

(c) The strict control of the police and generally the decreeing, publication and application of all regulations necessary for the maintenance of peace, security and public order in the area under military occupation.

Constantinople, the 15th March, 1920.
A. DEFRANCE, J. DE ROBECK, MAISSA.

The 17th March, 1920.

His Highness Salih Pasha (Grand Vizir) to the High Commissioners of France, Italy and Great Britain.

I have had the honour to receive, with its enclosure, the collective Note which your Excellency, in concert with your colleagues of . . . and of . . . , has addressed to me, under date the 16th of March, informing me that from to-day, at the hour of 10, the town of Constantinople will be placed under the military occupation of the Allied Powers.

In this connexion I take the liberty of stating that there is nothing in the situation in Constantinople to menace the security of the Allies. No disorders have taken place and there is nothing to justify the apprehension of any disturbance. Moreover, the Allied Powers had already at their disposal forces sufficient to deal with all eventualities. In these circumstances the Imperial Government is unable to understand the necessity of such a measure and considers it to be its duty to protest against this attack on its most essential rights.

As for the movement in Asia Minor, your Excellency is not unaware that the principal cause which gave birth to it was the absolutely unjustifiable occupation of the Vilayet of Aidin by the Greek troops and the horrors and unheardof atrocities committed by them there with the connivance of the indigenous Greeks. The fear and overexcitement caused by the persistent rumours put into circulation at the time relating to the creation of a Greater Armenia and of a Greek State of the Port (of Smyrna), as well as other alarming rumours and publications, have contributed to the extension of this movement over a great part of Asia Minor.

The Imperial Government has been a stranger to this movement, which has escaped from its control all the more easily because its (Ottoman Government) authority has been considerably lessened by the long duration of the Armistice and the conditions under which it has been enforced. It (Ottoman Government) cannot but disapprove and disavow the excesses which may have been committed by the leaders or supporters of the movement in question.

The Sublime Porte takes the opportunity of reiterating that since the Armistice no massacres have taken place in any part of Asia Minor. As for the events in Marash, it has already explained their causes. It was entirely a question of collisions between the Mussulmans and armed bands of Armenians there, collisions which the latter themselves brought about. The Sublime Porte regrets that anyone should have wished to represent these collisions as a massacre of the Armenians. It has already demanded from the High Commissioners the institution of a mixed enquiry into these events, and can only persist in this demand.

Your Excellency adds in the Note cited above that, in case of a renewal of similar events and analogous excesses, the contemplated Terms of Peace to be offered to Turkey will become more rigorous and the concessions already made will be withdrawn. I sincerely trust that incidents of a nature likely to disturb the security of the country will not take place. Moreover, I am convinced that the Allied Powers would wish to recognise that it would not be just to make the entire Ottoman nation responsible for the acts or thoughtless words of a few persons and to make its fate depend on fortuitous incidents independent of its wishes. I do not doubt that the Supreme Council of the Allies is inspired in its decisions regarding Turkey by considerations and sentiments of the most exalted character.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the Allied High Commissionerates:—

The 17th March, 1920.

I think I ought to inform your Excellency that the Allied authorities have caused Turkish newspapers to publish the day before yesterday an "Official Communique" of their Excellencies the High Commissioners of England, France and Italy without mentioning the source from which it emanated; this may make public opinion believe that the communique in question was issued by the Sublime Porte. The Imperial Government finds itself compelled to protest against such acts, the responsibility for which is liable to be misunderstood at a moment when all its efforts are needed to fulfil conscientiously and impartially its engagements both towards the country and towards the Powers signatory to the Armistice.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the High Commissionerates of France, England and Italy.

No. 21219/86, the 17th March, 1920.

Following upon the occupation of the Post and Telegraph Offices of Stamboul and Pera by the Allied detachments, all telegraphic communication between the Central Government and the provinces, and *vice-versa*, has been interrupted since yesterday. It appears to me useless to enumerate the many inconveniences which may result from this interruption of connexion between the Government and the provincial authorities if it is prolonged indefinitely. I have, therefore, to request your Excellency to be pleased to intervene with the superior military officers so that they may order the officers controlling the Ottoman telegraph offices to allow to pass telegrams emanating from an official source from and to Constantinople.

His Excellency Sefa Bey to the British High Commissioner.

No. 21220/130, the 17th March, 1920.

A detachment composed of 50 British soldiers arrived by automobile yesterday morning about 10 o'clock at the local billet for soldiers detached for duty in the quarter of the 10th Division at Shahzade Bashi, and suddenly attacked the Turkish soldier on guard. At the cries of alarm raised by him the corporal on duty ran up to him and was himself wounded by shots from the revolver of the officer commanding the detachment. The British soldiers thereupon entered the dormitory and began to fire upon the soldiers who were still in bed. Soon after a certain number of Hindu soldiers came up, and they also took part in the fusillade. Of the Ottoman soldiers thus attacked, three were killed and seven wounded. None of the abovementioned Turkish soldiers replied to these attacks. While this incident was taking place in the dormitory, 15 English soldiers went to the room belonging to the bandsmen. After lining them up in the corridor the English officer ordered his soldiers to open fire on them, in spite of the fact that the sergeant told him that they were simple bandsmen and that they had in fact no arms and no means of resistance. As a consequence, three of the bandsmen were killed and two wounded. As for the others, they were able to escape death by throwing themselves on the ground or by running away.

Moreover, Lieutenant Nail Effendi, commanding the quarter, and Secretaries Arsalan and Bekir Zeki Effendis, who were asleep in the upper storey, were conducted under escort to the building which was formerly used as the headquarters of the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, and which is situated opposite the Mosque of Sultan Bayazid. The arms which were taken from the Ottoman soldiers were also carried away and deposited in the said building. While having the honour of conveying this regrettable incident to the notice of your Excellency, I leave to your judgment the proper appreciation of the conduct of the said British soldiers on this occasion, and I express the hope that you will be pleased to initiate the adoption of measures necessary to prevent a renewal of similar incidents.

His Excellency Sefa Bey to the High Commissionerates of the Allies.

No. 21221/87, the 17th March, 1920.

I hasten to notify your Excellencies a very regrettable incident which occurred at Constantinople yesterday and which cannot be explained even by the tenor of the proclamation published on the same date by the three High Commissioners.

His Highness Prince Tevfik Effendi, of the Imperial Family, was placed under arrest, with his wife, the Princess, by British agents, and was placed on board an English warship.

Although His Highness and his wife have been released this morning, the Government considers that there has been, in this incident, a serious attack on the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, whose supreme authority the Great Allied Powers declare their intention to respect.

The Sublime Porte cannot help protesting against this act, which cannot be justified in any way.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the Allied High Commissionerates

No. 21222/38, the 17th March, 1920.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in spite of the opposition and the protests of the Chamber the deputies Hussein Raouf and Vassif Beys were forcibly arrested last night at 8-15 in the very precincts of the Legislative Chamber by British soldiers

The Senator Tchuruk Soulu Mahmoud Pasha was also apprehended at his house in most offensive circumstances.

Your Excellency will not fail to recognise that these acts are essentially opposed to the recognised principle of immunity of Members of Parliament, which is strictly observed in all countries.

The Imperial Government considers it its duty to protest against these acts, which are of a nature to impress public opinion in a very painful manner and to have regrettable consequences in the country.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the High Commissionerates of France, Italy, and Great Britain.

No. 21244/93, the 18th March, 1920.

Since the communique, which the High Commissionerates of England, France, and Italy have caused to be inserted in the journals of the capital on the 16th March, implies, in the fourth paragraph of the conclusion, that it is the "duty of everyone to obey the orders emanating from the Sultan," the Government of His Imperial Majesty consider that the applicability of this suggestion logically depends on the possibility of communication between the authorities at Stamboul and the vilayets of Asia Minor. Now, all postal and telegraphic connexion with the interior has been completely interrupted since the military occupation of Constantinople.

It is greatly to be feared that in the absence of an official account of the events that have taken place here, the Asiatic Provinces of the Empire, not being able to estimate the extent and the consequences of this occupation, and being likely even to exaggerate the rumours which are propagated with the distortion and rapidity customary in such circumstances, may be subjected to a disquieting effervescence which will be absolutely contrary to the results foreshadowed by the said communique.

Moreover, the Imperial Government considers that, in order to assure in the Provinces the execution of the decisions which it may consider necessary to adopt at Constantinople, in the interests of public order, it is imperative that it should be able to count upon the immediate re-establishment of postal and telegraphic communication with the capital of the Empire, convinced that your Excellency will appreciate the grave of these considerations likewise by a correct understanding of the responsibilities, the Government of His Imperial Majesty will be immensely grateful to you if you will be kind enough to give at once to those concerned the instructions necessary for the prompt re-establishment of the interrupted lines of communication. In default of which the (Ottoman Government) will not assume any responsibility for the consequences which may result from the rupture of connexion between the capital and the Provinces. Hoping that you will be kind enough to give attention to this matter.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the High Commissionerate of Great Britain.

No. 21245/94, the 18th March, 1920.

I have just been informed that the military authorities of the Allies have given orders for the disarming of the troops of the garrison of Constantinople.

Your Excellency is not unaware of the fact that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan goes to one of the mosques of the city every Friday to offer prayers. This ceremony is clothed with a solemn character, and tradition demands that detachments of troops should form a guard on the route taken by the Sovereign and render military honours.

If, in conformity with the very tenor of the communique that the three High Commissioners had inserted in the journals of the capital, the Great Powers of the Entente wished to respect all the rights and prerogatives of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, it is necessary that the detachments of troops which are customarily present at the ceremony of the "Selamlik" should keep their arms. For the very suggestion of any curtailment of the powers and prerogatives of the Khalifa will be of a nature calculated to wound the most cherished sentiments of the Mussulmans.

Since to-morrow is a Friday, I have the honour to request your Excellency to intervene at once with the competent military authorities so that the abovementioned troops may be authorised to retain their arms in order that the "Selamlik" may take place according to the consecrated usage.

H. E. Sefa Bey to the High Commissioners of Great Britain, France and Italy.

No. 21264/97, the 21st March, 1920.

In my note No. 21219/86 of the 17th March, I had the honour to inform your Excellency of the interruption of official telegraphic communication between the capital and the Provinces.

For the last five days no telegraphic news has reached the Department of the Interior and none of its instructions have been able to be transmitted to the provincial authorities.

I cannot disguise the grave uneasiness which the Imperial Government feels in such a state of affairs. Leaving out of consideration the administrative difficulties which this interruption of communications will not fail to bring in its train, I feel I ought to inform your Excellency of an immediate consequence which it is to the interest both of the Imperial Government and of the Allied Powers to seek to prevent.

In fact the military occupation of Constantinople, and the incidents which have accompanied it, must have by now come to the knowledge of the Provinces through rumours more or less correct. It is probable that these reports are either very grossly distorted or devoid of all foundation. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to cut short rumours of this kind by putting matters in their proper light, without loss of any time, in the interests of tranquillity and public order.

It is for this that I once more request your Excellency to be pleased to intervene at once with the authorities concerned so that free telegraphic communication in Turkish may be allowed to the Ottoman authorities in order that public opinion in the Provinces may be reassured and orders may be given to Provincial Officers and information may be had as to what is happening in the Provinces.

AMRITSAR ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON STUDENTS' COMMEMORATION

On April 13, in memory of the sad events at Amritsar, practically all the Indian students residing at Shakespeare Hut voluntarily decided to forego the evening meal and to contribute the money thus saved to the Amritsar Relief Fund.

Six pounds ten shillings was realised, which has been sent to Pandit Malaviya through the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.—"India."

GLASGOW INDIANS AND THE ANNIVERSARY.

The Glasgow Indians assembled in a well-attended general meeting at the Y.M.C.A., 70, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, to observe a National Day of Mourning on April 13 to commemorate the anniversary of the Amritsar Massacre and other atrocities perpetrated in the Punjab, India, last year. Besides a few short speeches, several gentlemen spoke with pathos and eloquence. They appealed to the sense of justice, right, and humanity of the audience, they detailed the wrongs done to them, and urged the British public to see those wrongs properly atoned for and the perpetrators duly punished; and while they laid bare in scathing terms the sinister policy of the British Bureaucracy in India, they implored the audience to realise their duty and to recognise the right of Indians to exist as free human beings.

Gratitude was also expressed on behalf of Indians to the Independent Labour Party for their expressions of sympathy with the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in India and for their resolution demanding grant of complete autonomy to India.—"India."

The ex-German liner s.s. America arrived in Colombo on Monday evening, bringing 6466 Czech Slovaks from Vladivostok. The America is the biggest ship that has ever entered Colombo.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapattam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

N. Y. K. Steamer Kimi Maru (left Singapore 8th) expected to arrive at daylight.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Pearl Necklace Lottery, Drawing at the Town Hall 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Provisional Council of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, at the Zoroastrian Association's rooms, Kavarana Bldg., Dhobi Talao, p.m.

FRIDAY, May 21.

First Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference, Mr. Khaserao Jadhao to preside.

SATURDAY, May 22.

S. S. Mandala, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Garden Party, Govt. House, Mahableshwar 5 p.m.

Second Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All India Maratha Conference.

SUNDAY, May 23.

Third Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference.

The Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day, Bank Holiday.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G, I, P, RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 17th instant was 383.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN.

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Munaraz Noor Ahmed Shah who was knocked down by a victoria and died after vomitting blood. The victoria could not be traced. There was a "burst" in the small intestines. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Monday as against 211 on the corresponding day of last year and 109 on that of 1918. Two attacks and three deaths from plague, five attacks and one death from small-pox and three attacks and four deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rates, 12 hours; Deferred, 1 day.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rates, 10 hours; Defererd, 2 days.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The total mortlaity 794 was 26 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 42.15. These figures compare favourably with (i) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,699 and the death-rate 90.10; and (2) those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919)—when the mortality was 855 and the death-rate 45.39.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 41 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 346 against 28 and 341 respectively in the preceding week. Fourteen notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including 9 from the war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 202 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 28 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 766 and the death-rate to 40.66.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox declined to 20 attacks (including 1 imported from Ratnagiri) and 9 deaths. Plague caused 13 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 323 against 325 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 343 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1915-1919.

EXCELSIOR.

The New Bandman Comedy Company played for the last time in Bombay at yesterday's matinee, and Pierrot Pie and the Cinema are now the attractions at the Excelsior.

Pierrot Pie are to-night presenting the fourth of those delightful "pies" of theirs, and at the matinee performance there is an interesting film which passes under the title of "The Devil". It is a story of love-not the plain, straightforward love story, but a story of love with many complications and it has not quite the sort of ending that is usually associated with film stories of this kind. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It swirls in eddies and finishes up in maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the helm. The acting is good, the setting is good, and the photography is good.

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association have written to Government to say that in their opinion the proposed *ad valorem* duty of a quarter per cent. on the nominal capital will not be deterrent on bogus companies but will be detrimental to the best interests of commercial enterprise in India. So the Committee are opposed to the proposal.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination of the Bombay University held in March last, for the purposes of Matriculation:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15 16 18 20 21 23 26 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 43 44 52 56 59 59
61 62 66 73 76 77 78 79 80 81 84 85 86 86 87
88 89 90 91 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 103 107 109
110 112 113 115 116 117 119 121 122 125 126 127
128 129 130 131 133 134 135 137 142 144
147 152 153 154 155 157 158 159 162 163 165 167
169 171 172 174 175 176 177 178 179 182 183 184
185 186 187 189 190 191 194 196 198 200 201 203
204 207 208 209 213 214 215 217 219 220
222 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 237 238 239
240 243 246 247 250 253 254 255 256 257 260 262
263 264 265 266 268 269 270 271 273 276 278 280
281 283 286 287 288 289 290 293 294 295 297 298
299 300 301 302 303 304 308 309 310 311 313 314
315 316 320 324 325 326 327 330 333 335 337 338
340 341 342 343 344 346 347 348 350 351 353 354
356 357 358 359 360 361 363 365 367 368 372 373
374 375 377 378 380 382 383 385 387 389 390 393
395 396 397 398 399 400 402 405 406 407 408 410
415 417 418 419 422 423 425 426 427 428 430 431
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676 679 680 681 682 684 686 688 691 692 698 700
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3763 3767 3771 3772 3774 3776 3778 3779 3780 3783
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4375 4376 4379 4382 4384 4387 4391 4392 4393
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4759 4761 4763 4764 4765 4766 4770 4771 4775
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5453 5454 5552 5653 5654 5655 5658
5661 5662 5664 5666 5668 5669 5670 5671 567
5677 5752 5753 5758 5762 5769 5771 5772 5773 5774
5775 5776 5779 5817 5831 5832 5833 5834 583 5836
5837 and 5864.

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purpose of Matriculation:—

5724 5725 5751 and 5828.

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purpose of Government Service:—

Nos. 3912 4210 4212 4215 4219 4222 4225 4226
4228 4229 4230 4231 4233 4236 4237 4239 4242
4243 4245 4251 4253 4261 4262 4268 4276 4277
4281 4283 4286 4288 4289 4291 4292 4296 4287
4301 4302 4304 4305 4306 4307 4308 4311 4319
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5457 5463 5465 5466 5472 5475 5482 5485 57 5489
5561 5507 5511 5512 5514 5515 5521 5528
5529 5592 5540 5544 5574 5589 5592 5604 58 5626
5652 and 5735.

The following supplementary list of successful candidates at the School-Leaving Elimination is published:—

MATRICULATION.

24 48 102 261 336 458 548 551 636 14 1100
1458 1535 1660 1697 1740 1765 2019 2 2093
2319 2510 2517 2556 2563 2599 2621 21 2709
3134 3301 3307 3308 3331 3356 3430 3482 89 3662
3662 3672 3990 4037 4240 4253 4359 26 4511
4579 4689 4747 4893 4845 4845 4854 49 4945
4976 5156 5175 5334 5363.

The following candidates have passed the School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Government Service:—

Nos. 4234 4238 4255 4256 4294 4313 320 4329
4341 4407 4411 4425 4444 4446 4470 96 4503
4539 4571 4577 4579 4722 4747 4800 12 4823
4841 4853 4854 4858 4868 4870 4881 882 4890
4980 4993 5012 5020 5053 5058 5076 5075 5111 5149
5163 5164 5176 5179 5205 5230 5235 139 5240
5245 5265 5329 5338 5350 5363 5374 388 5392
5402 5419 5426 5440 5461 and 5525.

FAITH IN THE LEAGUE

MR. HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES.

NEW YORK, by Mail.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following letter from a special correspondent:—

In order to explain what his views are now, as compared with those expressed in his letter to President Wilson nearly a year ago, Mr. Hoover, immediately after the unauthorised publication of the letter, issued a long statement to the Press advocating immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty, "so long as the final form gives us freedom of action and room for the constructive development of peace." He says:—

"This war surely demonstrates that nations become aggressive largely through the permanent military class that grows out of the maintenance of large armies and navies, with all the social, political, commercial, and propaganda pressures that naturally spring up around them. Military groups in these days always go into action on the claim of self-defence, and to none of them is aggression held in check against so-called military necessity. Their view of political independence is boundaries of purely military character, itself a basis of friction. A reduction of armaments would directly lessen the influence of these groups, who are themselves the cultivators of war.

"This question of disarmament is a vital issue to us. We are dependent upon our foreign trade for much of our prosperity and employment. The naval and military strength of the world is concentrated in fewer hands to-day than in 1914. If there be a League sitting in development of methods of peace in moderation and local action of possible conflict, I have no doubt that the great majority of the British, French, and Italian people will be themselves the first to approve of a reduction of naval and other armament, for they, too, are suffering under its burden.

"If we can secure no safety by disarmament, we must tax ourselves a couple of billions a year and enter a race of preparedness and build up a military caste of our own. Is it not worth entering the League with the determination to at once test its value on the reduction of armament to a real defence basis within a measurable time before we enter this race with no goal but misery and danger?

HANDICAPS OF AN OUTSIDER.

"There are other great practical issues which should be considered before we close our only door to the immediate solution of this situation. If the treaty fails ratification now, it apparently must be kept on the American statute for a year until the next Administration, in which case we remain legally at war with Germany, or alternatively we must make a separate peace.

"If the first course is adopted our citizens could have no right in Germany or Austria, our passports would not run there. We would have no proper equality in trade with a large portion of Europe. We do not need to be involved in scores of treaty commissions dealing with purely European matters, yet the Reparation Commission is an accomplished fact, and is the most powerful economic body in the world. It is to-day conducting without our veto a control that affects our trade, not only in Europe, but many other interests highly important to us closer to home.

"Naturally, with us outside the Treaty, we must expect the Commission to at least neglect our interests. All of our war legislation would still continue as a ready weapon for administrative use. We must be forced to go on with our military budgets to meet the growing dangers that develop. We would be exerting no influence to mitigate the growth of the old system of antagonism and combinations.

CLEAVAGE MAY BE CAUSED.

"Another alternative is that we abandon this Treaty; that is, we ask Germany to negotiate a separate peace with us. Having thus isolated ourselves from the Allies, and withdrawn any consequential army from Europe, can we suppose that Germany will accept the Versailles terms from us? Will we resume fighting again? We shall be in the position of a nation which has abandoned its allies after having made an agreement with them, for the main lines of the Treaty as distinguished from the League are not challenged even by reservations.

"Will not the Germans that effectually drive a cleavage between us and the Allies? As the Reparation Commission can effectually veto any settlement we make with Germany for civilian losses, alien property, and trade matters, shall we go to the Allies and ask their help? Some of the terms of the Versailles Treaty may be proving impractical, but instead of sitting with our associates in friendly effort to develop such changes as may be demonstrated as necessary, are we, at Germany's and Austria's insistence, as equals in the new negotiations, to admit changes in these provisions that will create antogonisms of all the Allies?

"In my view, the soul of the League as an influence to the prevention of war may have died in world antagonism long before we can come to our Presidential election. The League is not a document. It is an organisation of the moral sense of the civilised States. Without their combined goodwill it can never succeed in any event. The League is of course, in actual being amongst the other members. It cannot, however, become a real beneficent force unless it contains the support of all the great Powers, and this can only come about by our entrance.

POSSIBLE LEAGUE AGAINST THE U. S.

"With us out it is in great danger of developing into an organisation for the advancement of certain national interests, and we may find it an economic, if not a political, league against us, for we are the creditor of the world to-day. The adherence to it of other countries in the Western Hemisphere may direct their political perspective to Europe instead of to the United States, and a cleavage may be driven in the bond for peace that we have striven to establish in this hemisphere.

"Are any of these alternatives better to anyone than acceptance of the Treaty as passed by the majority of the Senate? Is it not the practical thing to ratify it and then to build constructively toward peace and go dwell? If the League proves a success, the world will readily grant it greater powers. All these are the issues of self-interest. There are greater issues than these.

"Two years ago, in the entire world aligned against Germany, our prayer was that we were fighting the last great war—that something better should come to the world in return for the sacrifice. To-day, the world is drifting back, and, through our failure, victory may turn only to new antagonisms."

COTTON-GROWING TRUST.

HUGE LANCASHIRE PROJECT.

A meeting of representatives of all sections of the cotton industry, from importers of the raw material to exporters of the finished product, was held at Manchester in mail week. Delegates of the various employers' and operatives' associations were present. The object of the meeting was to hear an outline of a scheme for a large venture in cotton-growing, requiring a capital of many millions.

The proposal is that undertaking should be carried on as a co-operative enterprise of the whole of the cotton trade. It will in reality be a public trust which every organization of the industry will have an interest.

The required capital will be large, probably running to eight figures. It will be raised by a levy on all branches of the trade. It is understood that the leading Liverpool cotton brokers look favourably on the idea or a levy based upon turnover, and that most likely the levy in the manufacturing departments of the trade will be based upon machinery. The levy will be spread over a number of years, and each firm subscribing will receive scrip for the amount invested, and may some day hope to receive interest upon it. The investment will, however, be regarded primarily as an insurance on the future cotton supply of the industry.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

In will be recalled that the report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee recommended a small levy of field, on every bale of cotton to raise £100,000 a year for financing research and pioneer work. The present and far more costly proposals are different and independent and will not interfere with that levy, to which the trade has already committed itself. The Cotton-Growing Committee discouraged the idea of Lanchashire directly financing the growing of cotton, pointing out that to a very large extent cotton-growing in the Empire will be carried on by native growers, as it is in the United States, to a much larger extent than is commonly supposed. The Committee said, 'It may well be that in some districts there will in time to come be opportunities for the investment of British capital subscribed by spinners and manufactures on a profit-earning basis, but we are convinced for many reasons that such companies are neither practicable nor to be desired at the present stage.' Though the committee included men with wide experience of cotton-growing, the Lanchasire cotton trade as a whole has not been disposed to accept this conclusion, and in the very first discussion of the report there was evidence of desire to launch out on cotton-growing.

NIGERIAN PROJECT.

The field for the new Trusts activities has, of course, not yet been settled, but there is a likelihood that it will be in Nigeria. The Empire Cotton-Growing Committee came to the conclusion that Nigeria is the most promising area in the Empire, except India, for producing large quantities of cotton comparable with the ordinary American, which is the type of cotton that Lancashire mainly requires. The relation of the Trust to the British Cotton-Growing Association is a matter of the first importance. The financial resources of the Cotton-Growing Association are limited, but it has an invaluable fund of experience and knowledge without which the new Trust would be seriously handicapped. It is to be hoped that the two organizations will be able to walk in the closest association. There is no room for rivalry between them, and no occasion for jealousy. Together they may open out a new area in cotton-growing that will be of no less advantage to our colonial Empire than to Lancashire itself.

IMPERIAL DANGER.

FACT OR PROPAGANDA?

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall writes in "New Age":—

Reports with regard to events in the vilayet of Adana (at present isolated), emanating from Beyrout or Constantinople, are declared to be "authoritative," while telegrams from Armenians in Marash itself, who say that they are in security, are regarded as fictitious. Lies which every Englishman who knows the East detects immediately—lies with regard to population, customs, character—are circulated by extremely costly Press advertisement, while letters of protest and correction go unpublished. No impartial international inquiry into the whole question of Armenian massacres has been instituted in the ample time which has elapsed since the conclusion of the Armistice with Turkey; the Turkish Government has asked for such inquiry, but the Armenian organisations and Armenian partisans refuse to hear of such a thing, declaring that the Bryce and Lepsius reports are quite sufficient to condemn the Turks—in other words, that judgment should be given on the case for the prosecution alone. The inter-Allied Commission which investigated the unfortunate events in Smyrna last year made a report unfavourable to Greek claims. Therefore that report has not been published here in England, though in other countries it has long been public property. The Armenian patriarch and the Nestorian representative—not to speak of M. Venizelos, who would seem to be almost a member of the British Cabinet—are received with every honour and display of sympathy; while a delegation from the now united people of what was once called "British" India, charged with the most serious warning that can be sent from one nation to another, is insulted daily in the Press and treated as of slight importance by the Government of England. The "Times" refers to their mission as "the factitious and impudent agitation promoted by the so-called Caliphate Conference of Bengal. The Indian Mahomedans have the same right as other British subjects to full religious toleration. They have no right, as we have before declared, to dictate the foreign policy of the British Empire." Yet alien Greeks and Armenians, by weight of money, may dictate that policy! We are all witness of their fierce attempt to change the character of England into that of a "Christian" Power, in the fanatical or mediaeval

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

N.—The suggestion you make was anticipated and carried into effect.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 19, 1920.

INDIA AND BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

It appears that the storm of passion roused by the hostilities during the late war is at last settling down, and men are asking themselves pertinently whither is the world drifting as a result of the dislocation, moral as well as material, caused by the world-war. No greater disappointment was in store for the world than at the time of the Armistice, when mankind naively believed that the stoppage of war could not only put the world on its old basis but would even improve conditions both moral and material. Wise men, however, shook their heads, what time politicians stimulated the passion of revenge instead of setting right the moral balance of the world which Germany had disturbed by penalising her at every step. All this made the negotiations in regard to the Peace Treaty a drama depicting conflicting aims in which the desire to see the old order established again was overpowered by the passion to smite the enemy who had caused so much wanton damage in the world. The fourteen points of Mr. Wilson were disregarded in spirit and politicians in the Allied countries earned momentary popularity by insisting that Germany must pay to the bitterest end. The course of events during subsequent months has more than demonstrated the futility of this demand. The break-down of economic life in Central Europe, apart altogether from the humane side of it, is fraught with a dual danger. There is the danger of bankruptcy, repudiation and social revolution ending in Bolshevism, which may cross the border at any time. On the other hand, there is the practical stoppage of trade owing to the break-down of international exchanges and the depreciation of the currencies of Central Europe in relation to those of the Allied countries and particularly to the currency of the United States of America. The wails uttered by German representatives from time to time were not heeded until the prognostications came true. One eminent German statesman had declared that unless the Allies kept Germany alive the carcass would rot and the disease would spread till it overpowered all the neighbours. Some of the victors are in no better position than Germany except for the poor consolation given to them by their astute financiers who are putting of the evil day by showing in their national budgets large prospective receipts of indemnity from Germany and Austria. Nor can one regard the position even of the United Kingdom as altogether satisfactory, with the figures of indebtedness top-heavy in relation to the annual national income.

The counsels of economic sanity are now asserting themselves and there is an ever-increasing volume of public opinion in Europe and elsewhere which favours the reconsideration of the whole situation in the light of recent experiences. The manifesto signed by eminent bankers of America, England and the Continent calling upon the Allied Governments to create an International Loan in order to facilitate resumption of trade relations with Europe evoked at the moment a very lukewarm response from Allied statesmen. Sir George Paish's mission to U. S. A. was also a failure so far as the main issue was concerned. The Supreme Council contented itself by publishing a statement some weeks ago referring, amongst other things, to the need for checking the extravagance of European Governments and the restoration of the pre-war levels of expenditure, to the urgency of conrolling excesive issues of currencies, the rise of prices and of putting right the exchanges as far as practicable. It is extraordinary that the statesmen of several countries, after showing remarkable effort of organisation and concerted action during the war, should find their countries hopelessly drifting into a chaotic economic condition without being able to stem the evil tide. What the exact issues before the Brussels Conference will be it is difficul to say, but it is obvious that the problem will be that of feeding the population of European countries and of supplying them with the necessary credit to purchase raw material in order to set the machinery of industry going again, and thus to enable the people to export and to pay for what they want to purchase from the rest of the world. Whatever the ultimate arrangement may be, it is not improbable that the eyes of European statesmen will turn to India where there is a certain amount of exportable food according to official statistics and where large quantities of raw materials are available. Germany was one of the best customers India had in the matter of cotton, jute, linseed and various other articles. It was the advent of cheap German goods which for the first time brought, within the reach of the poor consumer in India, numerous articles of European manufacture. If, therefore, advantage is not taken of the dependent position of India and a satisfactory scheme is evolved, there should be no objection to India participating in any general plan for the selling of her produce again to Central Europe, provided the payment for it is guaranteed either through a system of controlled barter or through the mediation of large banks, specially in Great Britain. We do not, however, think that Government of India would be justified in expending any portion of public funds for making supplies available to any European countries or in levying any additional taxation for that object. Nor should the system of controlled purchase be introduced after the damaging disclosures of the Wheat Commission, which purchased wheat, at prices below the world prices of wheat, for the Allied countries during the war and at a period when, owing to scarcity and want of freight, India herself was short of food. Further, in view of the numerous works of public utility which have been postponed during the war, it is unthinkable that any demand should be made to raise a loan in India for this purpose.

The representation of India at the forthcoming Conference will be welcomed as giving to this country a definite status in the Councils of Nations, but we think it our duty to protest, as we did when Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikaner were sent out to the Peace Conference, that, in deciding the question of representation of India, the "delegate" is still the nominee of an autocratic Government instead of the power of selection being exercised by the elected representatives of the people. Nor can the subtlety of the Government in nominating the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy cover up this cardinal defect which is obvious to every one who is anxious to see the reality of responsible Government established in India. It is possible that the Government intended the nomination of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as an honour to the City of Bombay, as a compliment perhaps to the textile industry,—of which he is a magnate,—or as a means of placating the Moslems by selecting the Vice-President of the Central Khilafat Committee for this high honour. While emphasising this defect of procedure in the selection of India's representative, we are not apprehensive of the great service that will be rendered by Sir Fazulbhoy. The reactions of any arrangements made by the Brussels Conference on the economic life of this country are likely to be as important as they will be far-reaching. We trust Sir Fazulbhoy will realise his great responsibility as the only Indian "representative" at the Conference, and earnestly hope, though delegated by the Government, he will not make commitments at the Conference, which in the light of later examination, would be unacceptable to Indian opinion or harmful to the interest of this country. We congratulate Sir Fazulbhoy on the unique honour done to him; for it is, indeed, a proud thing to be called upon to voice the views and sentiments of this country on questions of such magnitude as will be raised at the Brussels Conference. We would, however, urge on the Government—as it is not still too late since the Conference will probably continue its sittings for a few months more,—to ask, at least, the Indian commercial bodies to select a representative to be associated with the official delegation to the Conference at Brussels. This will give to the Government an opportunity of knowing—what they do not know adequately at present—in what direction the sentiments and opinions of Indians themselves run on these matters. The trade between Europe and India has always been handled by aliens and if any one is now to pay the piper, it should be the alien business houses and the Exchange Banks and care should be taken that no undue burden is levied on the Indian population. This could only be secured by proper representation of the people and we draw the serious attention of the Government to this aspect of the question.

POLAND A D THE LEAGUE.

The Polish attack of Russia has been launched without adequate provocation, and the hope of securing an Eastern frontier identical with that of the pre-partition days, makes it a reckless adventure against the dicisions of the Peace Conference. The alliance of Poland and Ukraine, the capture of Kieff and the ominous silence of Moscow give the enterprise of the Poles a complexion of success. Will the collapse of the Soviet bring Poland any opportunities of extending itself? The probability is that Poland will, in the process, drop more parcels than it will be able to pick up. In Poland there has been a deep ferment of chauvinism and the offer of a Ukrainian alliance has apparently made it stronger. The rapid successes of the Poles have however reached a stage beyond which extensions must, in any event, fail. The chance of consolidating the present gains is doubtful, because Bolshevik Russia has always displayed a strange resilience of strength. The prognostication that political revolution would swallow up the Soviet, has nothing to support it. The downfall of the Soviet is monotonously postponed from autumn to spring, and again from spring to autumn. Territory has been evacuated by Bolsheviks, but there is no evidence of a shattring blow. Russia was no doubt pre-occupied with industrial conscription when Poland threw herself against a thin line of defence. Poland is anxious for peace but it is not likely that Russia will negotiate it on the basis of her losses.

The exclusion of Russia from international affairs is suppposed to have noble virtue, but it has its defect. Pigmy States giddy with fresh power and longings for conquest, feel tempted to watch their chance and take the best of what they consider to be outlawed territory. The attitude of the Allies, after the exit of M. Clemenceau, has been changing as against Russia. The trick of having a barbed wire entanglement would not work. Britain became tired of her attempt and France contributed nothing but ideas, and ideas are not adequate substitutes for men and money. The Supreme Council professes to ignore the Russian Government, but trade with Russia being necessary, is promoted. private missions are sent and received. Mr. Grady, before leaving for Russia, recently testified to the desire of the Soviet to live at peace with its neighbours and promote trade with all the world. It is in the conditions of improved temper that Poland is trying her hand at aggression. Britain, in her policy of disposing of war materials, is helping Poland while profiting herself. That may be consistent with neutrality, but it will not expedite peace any more than the support lent to Denikin. The League of Nations Council has been traced and it is pleasing to learn that it is sojourning in Rome. It cannot accept the evasions of statesmen consistently with its honour and responsibility. Here is a state of war brought about by a friendly nation. The duty of the League is prescribed in Clause 17 of the Convenant. It says: "In the event of a dispute, between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League *shall* be invited to accept the obligations of membership for the purposes of such dispute as the Council may deem just." The duty of the Council at Rome is therefore clear. It is a binding responsibility that it should invite the belligerents for peaceful settlement. There is, however, no attempt at arbitration, a device of old times which seems unacceptable even now! The League is not a convenience of wily diplomacy, but a need of the people. But at every crisis when its power is invoked, there is shuffling and procrastination. A strange code of observance it must be to allow everyone to ignore it; stranger still is the attitude of statesmen who view a flagrant violation of the peace with equanimity. What is the Council of the League of Nations doing? All we see or hear is Lord Robert Cecil's pathetic searchings of the heart.

FIJI.

Some valuable light on the origin of the recent disturbances in Fiji is thrown by Mr. Manilal, whose letter to us as well as the one addressed to an Australian journal will be found published elsewhere to-day. Mr. Manilal makes it clear that the rioting was the direct outcome of the policy of terrorization pursued by the while planters with a view to force the Indian labourers to give up their demand for higher wages. Mr. Manilal says that as a result of the recent happenings the status of Indians in the island has been rendered worse than it was till then. All Indians now, whether men or women, he states, are obliged to take out a permit before they can move about outside their homes, while even the Fijians and other aboriginal population are entirely free from such restrictions. If this is true and the state of things continues to prevail, the Government of India and public bodies in this country, who attach any value to India's name and honour abroad, must emphatically protest against the tyrannical treatment of Indians by the Fiji Government. As Mr. Manilal rightly adds, in the face of the systematic persecution of Indians, the authorities in India had no business to welcome the Fiji deputation in this country. Will our countrymen realise the gravity of the situation and demand that the Government of India should move, without further delay, to secure for Indians in Fiji the freedom of movement which has been so outrageously filched from them? The Government of India should also demand the immediate release of the Indian women who may be still in jail. It is an insult to the womanhood of India to suggest that Indian women in Fiji were capable of "revolutionary" acts. What is the meaning of these arrests and of the quartering of special white constables in Indian lines? Is it part and parcel of the policy of the white planters of Fiji, endorsed by the local Government, to cow down the Indian population into acquiescence in the state of semi-slavery in which they have been forced to live so long, but from which they are now trying to emancipate themselves?

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Tragedy.

In the present welter of blood in which Ireland is being plunged, whether it is due to Sinn Fein outrages or the excesses of the military, the police and the anti-Sinn Fein classes, it seems impossible that any sane counsels for the pacification of that unfortunate country will be listened to with patience and without bitterness. And yet, the need of the hour is sane counsel above every thing else. The cables which we publish to-day reveal a state things more serious than any which the oldest inhabitants of Ireland will be able to recall to memory. What is it that has exasperated the mass of Irishmen to such a pitch of hatred of the Government established in the land? Not even the gloomiest periods of the war witnessed such an outburst in Ireland as we see now at the end of it. Mr. T. P. O'Connor declared the other day that it was the breach of a solemn pledge to put the Home Rule Act into operation automatically at the end of the war, that had outraged the national feeling in a manner which few Englishmen were capable of realising. It is this breach of faith that appears to have goaded the Irish to desperation and helped to swell the ranks of the Sinn Feiners and other implacable enemies of England. The sop which the Coalition has now offered to Irishmen in the shape of the new Irish Bill, has failed to satisfy even the Nationalists,—not to speak of the vast majority of Irishmen, who have now declared themselves in sympathy with the Sinn Feiners. Ireland will, therefore, have no rest till a truly liberal scheme of Home Rule is assured to it. And it is hopeless to expect the Coalition constituted as it is to offer the right remedy for Irish discontent.

The Industrial Boom.

As anticipated, the financial year 1919-20 seems destined to be reckoned as *annus mirabilis* in the history of company floatations in this country. The Department of Statistics has issued some revealing figures in connection with joint-stock enterprise in the country during the twelve months ended on 31st March 1920. 906 companies with an authorised aggregate capital of no less than Rs. 2,74,70 lakhs were started during this period, as against 291 companies, with Rs. 21,34 lakhs of authorised capital, in the preceding year. Thus the aggregate capital increased thirteen-fold in one year. In the pre-war year 1913-14, there were 356 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 66,91 lakhs. Last year the navigation and other trading companies were jointly responsible for over a hundred crores of the total capital, the banking, loan and insurance companies coming next with 82 crores. Mills and presses were responsible for 40 crores and the coal and other mining companies for 25 crores. The industrial undertakings, it will be seen, are not as various as might have been expected.

Health Reform in Gujerat.

In the April number of the "Social Service Quarterly," Dr. Sumant Mehta dwells, with evident gratification, on the zeal which Gujerat has been displaying of late in rural and urban sanitation. Following the lead of the Bombay Sanitary Association, similar associations have been organised in Navsari, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Amreli. The activities of the Broach Sanitary Association were noticed in the "Social Service Quarterly", not long ago, in connection with the Health Exhibition which it organised with commendable enterprise. Dr. Mehta emphasises the need of spreading the movement in Gujerat and urges the public to organise a network of sanitary associations in their respective districts. As he points out, provided there are earnest souls behind the movement, the initial and running expenses of sanitary associations will not be at all prohibitive. The municipalities and district boards ought to take active interest in the progress of these institutions and may be called upon to help them with substantial grants.

Trotsky's Tribute to Lenin.

Among the tributes paid to Lenin, the arch-dictator of Bolshevik Russia, on his 50th birthday, which fell on the 24th ultimo, was one from Trotsky, his right hand man. Trotsky wrote:

M. Lenin represents in his person the Russian working classes, not merely by his proletarian present, but by his still fresh peasant past. This undoubted leader of the proletariat has both a peasant's appearance and a strong peasant personality.

Lenin has the faculty of instantly estimating the value of things; dividing the important from the trivial and empty; of filling in with his mind the missing parts of a picture, grasping the thoughts of others, and first of all the enemy's thoughts, and combining all these into one, inflicting an instantaneous blow during the process of formulation in his head. The formula of the blow is intuition of action.

When Lenin, screwing up his left eye, listens to a foreign wireless telegram, or some diplomatic Note—he is like a strong wise peasant (*muzhik*) whom you cannot express by words or deceive. Then the peasant sagacity, of a high potentiality however, will emit in some genial armed sentence the last thing in scientific thought. . . . Lenin has become in the most direct sense the revolutionary leader of the world's proletariat.

CALLE ITEMS.

MAYENCE.—Marshal Foch has ordered the evacuation of the Main territories to begin on May 17th.

In the final heat of the billiard's championship at Burroughes Hall, Smith 16,000 beat Falkiner 14,500.

Rome.—The ceremony of the Canonisation Joan of Arc took place in St. Peter's Cathedral to-day.

Lausanne.—The voting on the question of Switzerland's adhesion to the League of Nations was 407,910 in favour and 325,511 against.

An Amsterdam message to "The Times" says that the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Kaiserin have removed to Doorn from Amerongen.

Zurich.—The Referendum in Switzerland on the question of Switzerland's adhesion to the League of Nations shows a small majority in favour of adhesion.

Sugar has been advanced to one shilling and two pence a pound. It is officially declared that this is the only alternative to a subsidy of twenty millions sterling.

An official statement shows that the ex-service men employed in the Government offices total 121,139 of whom 35,344 are disabled. The Post Office is the largest employer with 50,997 and 17,144 respectively.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted by 48 votes to 35, a resolution ending the state of war with Germany and Austria. The Senate substituted the resolution, proposed by Senator Knox for the resolution recently passed by the House of Representatives. The measure now goes to a conference of both the Houses.

DESPARATE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE BOYCOTT

LOYALISTS TO BE INDEMNIFIED FOR LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

Reviewing the anarchy in Ireland the "Observer" declared that the position of the Southern Loyalists has become unbearable. Women and children are arriving in England like Russian refugees. Moreover, the extremists have extended their outrages into Ulster and it is hard to restrain the Convenanters. If Sign Feinism goes a step further there the Convenarters will crush it at all costs. Meanwhile the "Observer" expresses the belief that the Ministers are considering the alternatives of intensive military activities and an economic policy whereby a cordon would be drawn across Ireland cutting off the disaffected interior. Every Loyalist would be removed from that part and after that the area would be utterly ignored until it came to its senses. There would be no police, no troops, no trade, no education, no distribution of revenue, no railways and complete administrative boycott, while the Loyalists would be ensured against loss until they could return.

It is reported from another source that Martial Law will be proclaimed in Ireland very shortly, that a drastic plan of campaign is being materialised and that reinforcements from England are being rushed over. Lord French had audience of the King yesterday morning.

SINN FEIN-STRENGTHENED

CONFISCATION OF GRAZING LANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

The Sinn Fein confiscation of land decided upon at theRoscommon Conference is determined and an organised effort to seize the grazing land in the west of Ireland with a view to its distribution among men who own no land.

Sinn Fein is strengthening its grip on the country. Its courts have ousted the King's writ in many western and southern counties and its tribunals are administering so-called justice arresting the suspects and trying and punishing them.

FIERCE RIOTING IN LONDON DERRY.

CHIEF CITY DETECTIVE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

Four hours' fierce rioting took place yesterday in Londonderry between the Sinn Feiners and the Unionists. There was lot of shooting with revolvers and the police with bayonets fixed charged the crowds. The Sinn Feiners concealed behind the wagons, shot at the detectives killing the Chief City detective. Another of the police was injured and two civilians were also seriously injured.

WARNING TO A SERGEANT IN COUNTY KERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

A sergeant in County Kerry has received a letter warning him that he will be shot by the order of the Sinn Fein Governors, because he is a diligent servant of the Crown. The letter ends with the names of the policemen who have been recently murdered.

INTIMIDATION BY SINN FEINERS.

NATIONALIST CANDIDATES WITHDRAWING FROM COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

The Nationalist candidates are withdrawing from the elections for Councils throughout Ireland except in the Unionist counties and are giving the Sinn Feiners walk-overs owing to intimidation. The house of one Nationalist was recently raided. He was dragged out at midnight and forced to retire from the elections.

TRAGEDY AT LIMERICK.

A FORMER SINN FEINER SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

Dalton, formerly a prominent Sinn Feiner in Limerick, has been shot dead by a party of seven men in an isolated part of the city. The volley wounded a baby girl aged six. No arrests were made.

JELLICOE AND FRENCH.

FREEMEN ON LONDON.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 18.

There was a crowded gatherin at the Guildhall to-day when Lord Jellicoe and Lord French received the Freedom of the City and were presented with swords of honour. There were many distinguished personages present including the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the Services including Earl Haig. Lords Jellicoe and French received a great ovation on entering the Hall, and the City Chamberlain read the address which recalled the great and stirring events of 1914 which would for ever be associated with the names of the two distinguished guests.

REPLIES OF LORDS JELLICOE AND FRENCH.

Lord Jellicoe responding said that his task in the early stages of the war was made easier owing to the most strenuous work of his predecessor, the Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Callaghan, in preparing the Navy as a fighting force.

Lord French replying said that when he went to France in 1914, he hoped to remain in the field till victory but fate decreed otherwise. Although the First Army had perished, its spirit would remain enshrined in the hearts of its countrymen for ever. The magnificent spirit displayed by millions of Britons in war time had retained for us the foremost place in the world. The great lesson of the war was that indecision and vacillation were always disastrous. He considered that Germany's cardinal mistake was her failure to seize the Channel ports.

IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL SUPREMACY.

LORD JELLICOE'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

Speaking at the Mansion House luncheon after being presented with the Freedom of the City Lord Jellicoe said he anticipated five happy years in New Zealand whose people he and his wife had already learned to love. Emphasising the dependence of our sea communications on the British Navy and the Navies of the Dominions, Lord Jellicoe uttered a warning against allowing the strength of the Empire Navy to fade away until it became certain that the present measures against war would be effective.

RISE IN PRICE OF FOOD STUFFS.

INCREASED PRICES ANTICIPATED DURING SUMMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

The "Labour Gazette" states that retail prices including food, clothing, fuel, ligh and rent on May 1st, were about 141 per cent. above the prices of July, 1914. The Food Controller's statistics, relating to food, show an increase of 146 per cent. The "Gazette" says that in the United Kingdom the prices have risen less than in France, Italy and Sweden, and are not much in excess of the United States. It adds that the present level, however, is undoubtedly a matter of the most serious concern and concludes that prices in the coming summer will reach a very high level owing to the cost of food, which has to be imported, the partial removal of the bread subsidy and the increased price of sugar and potatoes.

The percentage of persons unemployed decreased from 3.63 at the end of March to 2.80 at the end of April.

FORCIBLE CONFISCATION OF LAND.

DECISION BY SINN FEIN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

The Sinn Fein Conference at Roscommon has decided forcibly to confiscate the land which is considered to be not reasonably occupied giving compensation according to arbitration.

A LARGE ORDER FOR BARBED WIRE FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

Large orders for barbed wire have been placed for a system of defences in Ireland.

SINN-FEIN HUNGER-STRIKERS LEAVE HOSPITAL UNNOTICED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 18.

Twenty-three Sinn Fein hunger-strikers, who were recently removed from Wormwood Scrubbs to a hospital, have walked out of the hospital and are at large in the Metropolis.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF NAMES.

ALLIES TO WATCH PROCEDURE OF LEIPZIG COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Allies on May 7th forwarded to the German Government the first instalment containing forty-five names of the list of war criminals, compiled by the Inter-Allied Commission on which the Lord Chancellor represented Britain. The Allies at the same time requested that the trial of these prisoners by the Leipzig Court should begin without delay and also pointed out that the German Government must adequately guarantee protection to any Allied witnesses and allow the Allied representatives to be present at all the sittings of the Court, whether Allied witnesses were present or not. Mr. Bonar Law recalled that the Allies had reserved all the rights under Articles 228 and 229 of the Treaty of Versailles if the procedure of the Leipzig Court was not satisfactory.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

GERMAN PAYMENTS TO REGULATE ALLIED DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

The French papers regard the results of the Hythe Conference as satisfactory.

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

With regard to the agreement reached at the Hythe Conference, it is explained that the payment of Allied indebtedness will proceed *pari passu* with Germany's payments. Thus if Germany does not pay for two years, the payment by Allied debtors to Allied creditors will be similarly postponed.

CONCESSIONS TO BELGIUM AND FRANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

The statement issued with reference to the agreement reached at Hythe says, that if Germany has to make payments extending over a certain number of years the Allied debtors will pay the allied creditors at the same periods. With reference to the Clause regarding the allied division of German payments, it is pointed out that an agreement on this subject already exists under which fifty-five per cent. goes to the French and twenty-five per cent. to the British, but Belgium has fixed the priority charge. The French advanced proposals involving priority reparation but the alternative solution outlined in the agreement was reached, which the Premiers regarded as a fair and reasonable settlement of the tangled problem.

France gets very valuable benefits at British expense but the latter is making concessions which she regards as a right to France.

COAL SUPPLY FOR FRANCE.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT HYTHE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 18.

The British and French Coal Controllers at the Hythe Conference drew up plans assuring France of a minimum coal supply equivalent to that which she has been obtaining in the past eight months. Also France will take forty-five per cent. of Britain's coal exports and regulations will be made, whereby each of the coal-producing areas shall contribute its proper quota to the percentage, thereby enabling France to effect economies in freight.

REDUCTION IN GERMAN EFFECTIVES.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 18.

A Paris message to "The Times" says that General Nollett announces the reduction of the German effectives in Ruhr to within the prescribed limits. Marshal Foch ha therefore given instructions for the evacuation of the occupied area in Germany.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

SURRENDER OF HOSTAGES DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

Berlin.—With a view to preventing repetition of the untoward incidents on the occasion of the evacuation of Frankfort, the French have demanded a number of hostages, including the President of the Government, Cossmann, the Chief Burgomaster and the President of the Police and also a guarantee of a million marks.

WHAT PETROL CONTROL MEANS.

NO FAMINE LIKELY IN U. S.

AMERICAN PLAN TO SECURE OIL SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

San Franciso.—Mr. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company told the Foreign Trade Convention that there would be no famine in gasoline and other petroleum products in the United States, although there might possibly be shortage before the end of Summer. We are at last sending, he said, "what the British have recognised, namely that a country controlling the petroleum supply will control the world trade. American dollars will be sent to any field where there is a remote possibility of getting oil if the State Department will tell the companies its policy towards them, when they are established. I am speaking for all the American companies when I say that we are not getting a square deal in foreign lands."

THE LEGALITY OF PROHIBITION.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION ANXIOUSLY EXPECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 18.

NEW YORK.—America is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as regards the legality of prohibition. It is declared that the Court will to-day probably condemn prohibition as an unconstitutional amendment to the American constitution.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN OIL FIELDS.

REDUCTION OF ANGLO-PERSIAN COMPANY'S CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

Attacking the Government's policy in the Mesopotamian oilfields the "Sunday Express" declares that in the first place in 1914 the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had a hundred per cent. claim to the Mesopotamian rights. In the second place in March, 1914, owing to the obstruction of the Germans who intervened through Kuhlmann and others on behalf of the Turkish Petroleum Company, their claim was reduced to fifty per cent. although the arrangement was not ratified owing to the war, and in the third place the Dutch combine to-day proposes to reduce the Anglo-Persian claim to thirty-four per cent.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL AGREEMENT BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12 noon, May 17.

MELBOURNE.—The House of Representatives has passed the second reading of the Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement by 36 votes to 17. Mr. Hughes stated that the Commonwealth Government would assist the prospectors in Papua, ex-German New Guinea, and Australia.

GENERAL CARRANZAS CONVOY ATTACKED.

RELEASE OF BRITISH CONSUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

El Paso.—The revolutionaries attacked General Carranza's convoy at Finconda and captured moneys, archives and valuables worth many million dollars which had been removed from Mexico City.

General Obregon has released the British Consul-General at Vera Cruz and other civilians.

NATIONAL CONGRESS IN MEXICO.

TO APPOINT PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

Mexico City.—Governor Delahuerta has summoned the National Congress to meet on the 24th instant to appoint a Provisional President.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

UNDOUBTED VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 18.

Tokio.—The elections have resulted in the undoubted victory for the Government which has secured an absolute majority in the Lower House. The main issue was universal suffrage demanded by the Opposition. The agricultural classes supported the Government solidly, but the commercial and industrial voters were generally against the Government.

POLISH OFFENSIVE.

SOVIET REGIME NEARLY SHATTERED.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

A Reval message to the "Morning Post" says that great incendiary fires have occurred in Petrograd destroying several munitions warehouses. Explosions were heard for ten miles. The message says it is evident that the Polish offensive has nearly shattered the Soviet regime.

MISSION OF INQUIRY TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO DISCUSS QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

Replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Council of the League of Nations at present sitting in Rome would discuss the question of sending a mission of inquiry to Soviet Russia.

RAVAGES BY THE REDS.

PITIABLE SITUATION IN KIEFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 18.

A "Times" message from Kieff dated 11th inst. says that the plight of the city is pitiable. It is a city of the dead. The factories are deserted and the shops are closed and their windows broken and although the city is surrounded by the richest cornland in Europe, there is no food and no water supply as the Reds wrecked the pumping station. Everywhere there is filth and disorder and the usual horribile execution chambers. Everyone is thankful that the Bolsheviks have kone cheering Polish Forces.

The townsfolk stood for two hours cheering the Polish forces as they came in. The Red forces lack the fighting spirit. Only twice in the Dnieper fighting were the Poles vigorously resisted. The first case was when a regiment of the Chinese held their position to the last man and the second case when armoured trains manned by the Germans fought their way through after having been surrounded.

SILENCE OF MOSCOW WIRELESS BROKEN.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN CENTRAL RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12 noon, May 18.

The unexplained silence of the Moscow wireless has been broken with an intercepted wireless requesting the stations to resume listening at the usual hours.

A Moscow message to the "Sunday Express" dated the 12th and received via Murmansk reports that Martial Law has been proclaimed in Central Russia and death penalty reinstituted.

APPEAL TO PROLETARIAT OF ALL NATIONS.

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

Wireless messages from Moscow are again being received without any explanation of the silence. Propagandist appeals are being sent out to the proletariat of all nations, declaring that on the Polish front the fighting is very fierce. The evacuation of Gaisinks is admitted.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO POLAND.

GIFT OF SUPPLY OF SURPLUS STORES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

Replying to Messrs. Barnes and Malone, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in October, 1919, when it was feared that the Russian Soviet Government would attack the Russian border states, Poland asked for British assistance in military equipment. Owing to our commitments elsewhere, the Government was unable to give financial assistance, but offered to supply a certain quantity of surplus stores if Poland undertook the cost of moving them and all transport arrangements. The offer was accepted and consequently the material became property of the Polish Government which was now shipping part of it. Otherwise no assistance had been or was being given to Poland.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE AT RICCARTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12 noon, May 18.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Prince of Wales attended the races at Riccarton. After the race he rode round the course taking jumps. His horse baulked at a fence and threw the Prince who, however, was not injured.

LATEST CABLES.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 19.

In the House of Commons to-day Colonel Yate drew attention to rhe resolution of the All-India Shiah Conference on April 3. He asked the proportion of the Shiahs to the whole Moslem population of India.

Mr. Montagu, replying, regretted that the Indian census did not distinguish between the Sunnis and Shiahs.

Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Government of Madras what further steps were being taken in connection with the murder of Mr. Delahey.

Replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Clynes, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Hunter report would probably be laid before Parliament when it reassembled after Whitsun.

The subject could be raised on the vote of salary for Mr. Montagu.

Replying to Sir Martin Conway, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the House of Commons would have an opportunity of discussing the Turkish Treaty before ratification.

UNIONISTS AND SINN FEINERS

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN LONDONDERRY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May, 17.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 19.

Serious recurrence of fighting between the Unionists and Sinn Feiners occurred in Londonderry, last night. The Unionists were bent on avenging the death of the Police Sergeant, Moroney, who was mortally wounded on May 15. Fighting was accompanied by looting, window-smashing, stone-throwing and revolver firing. Gradually, it became a pitched battle, in which an ex-soldier was mortally wounded and two civilians injured.

GALLIPOLI EXPEDITION.

SIR I. HAMILTON'S DIARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May, 17.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 19.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Gallipoli diary is published. While it does not add fresh information regarding the operations, it is very frank in its comments. It makes it clear that the expedition suffered throughout through the haste with which it was inaugurated and the inadequacy of preparations. It emphasises the continuous shortage of staff officers, men and ammunition. At one period the officers were 1,450 short of the required number to meet which 25 youngsters were sent out to complete their training. Lord Kitchener in offering Sir Ian the command made it clear that the British Headquarters in France disapproved of the scheme. Sir Ian describes Lord Kitchener as an individualist and master of expedients, but Lord Kitchener in 1915 had lost the faculty of forcing others to act. While he still had the moments of God-sent intuition, he was no longer the old "K of K". Sir Ian contends that the Suvla landing was undoubtedly the right course to capture the peninsula, but the chances were thrown away through sheer lack of energy and bad leading.

JOAN OF ARC CANONISATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May, 17.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 19.

Rome.—The canonisation of Joan of Arc culminated in a series of beatifications and canonisations. St. Peter's Cathedral was thronged with representatives from every quarter of the globe and every grade of society. The French Mission, on the occasion of the great reconciliation between the Vatican and France, was accommodated in a special gallery.

FRENCH RLY. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 19.

Paris.—The pricipal railways are closing down their repair shops, which are the hotbeds of disaffection and are placing out their repairs contracts. Ten thousand railwaymen are affected.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Berlin.—The hostages taken by the French as a precautionary measure in connection with the evacuation of Frankfort and Hanau have been released.

Mayence.—General Vidalon bidding farewell to Frankfort civic authorities paid a tribute to the population's calm attitude.

Washington.—The Supreme Court has gone into recess until June 1, without giving a decision with regard to the legality of prohibition.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

FRESH BRAND OF SLAVERY.

ORIGIN OF RECENT RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent riots provoked by a false rumour started by some Europeans to frighten women have defined the position of Indians in Fiji. Legislation has placed the brand of inferiority on every Indian who cannot move or remain in Suva without permit, whilst every Fijian, Samoan, half-caste, Chinamen or Japanese, Polynesian has the same privileges as Europeans. Over 25 Indian women have been locked up. All this game is played to frighten Indians to return to work. What do the Government of India mean by receiving Fiji's deputation for begging new labour emigration?

Yours, etc.,

D. M. MANILAL, M.A., LL.B.,
Barrister-at-Law,

Suva, Fiji.
19th Feb., 1920.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Manilal to the "Morning Herald" of Sydney, in the same connection:—

BLACKBIRDING IN FIJI.

Sir,—Under some such heading either you or another local contemporary published the result of an interview with me whilst I happened to be in Sydney en passage for Fiji in August, 1912—about the end of the month. Your article then created a great sensation in the Fiji newspapers. "The Fiji Times" and the "Western Pacific Herald." Those two papers and the White exploiters of Indian labour, whose organs they were, seemed dismayed at the object of my visit to Fiji as reported in your paper. Now these two papers are amalgamated. The object I then aimed at, viz., the exposure of this system of slavery by which my countrymen were decoyed from their homes in India for exploitation by White capitalists in Fiji and the ultimate stoppage of a supply of cheap black labour from India, were achieved about three years ago. But there still remained hundreds of my countrymen who were serving their previous "contracts" and we had to agitate a great deal to obtain the cancellation of their "indentures". The hands of the Fiji Government were forced and the commencement of this year was signalled by the entire freedom of all Indians from their helotry.

Whilst things have risen 200 and 300 per cent. in price—there is profiteering also—my countrymen have been only receiving 2s. daily wage, which every Australian will admit is entirely insufficient for a human being to keep body and soul together. My countrymen had been denying themselves even the decencies of life and the moral leprosy that has taken a strong hold on their lives is the direct result of low wages. At a conference held on the 26th of December, 1919, they abundantly proved their position and claimed 5s. as the lowest living wage for a single man.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., whom the Australian Press know so well, is directly interested in their labour and they are the persons who should have taken a lead in granting their ex-slaves decent wages. Instead of doing this, they have been only throwing sops at Indians and in the absence of any effort on their part, other European employers do not care to move. Even the Fiji Government is impotent to protect Indians, though it has used its powers to crush the Indian strikers by depriving Indian strikers of their sticks, legislating against their moving in groups of more than five or living more than seven together under a roof and finally by making it penal for every Indian man or woman to stir out of their homes, (without a permit, which in many cases, was not granted without a promise to go back to work at the old rates of pay. Every European and half-caste was provided with a baton to beat Indians with and the savage Fijians were reinspired to delight in torture and cruelty. Returned sailors and soldiers were patrolling streets and guarding street corners and it was the game of the White capitalists to provoke and draw even Indian women into a disturbance where the sight of Indian women assaulted by their brutal ex-overseers (of the days of slavery) excited the Indian mob into riots. The Whites had started a false rumour that my wife (Mrs. Manilal) was going to be arrested on a warrant or was actually in custody. This added fury to the flames and on the 12th of February serious troubles took place with casualties on both sides. This effort on the part of the Fiji Government instigated by the White exploiters of black labour is as wicked as it is despicable. A reign of Terror exists in Fiji and the free Indian is taught a lesson which he can never forget. Whether under indenture or not the Indian in Fiji must forever remain a means to the ends of the White capitalists in Fiji. The abolition of the system of forced labour has given place to Czarism which has made a coward of every Indian and the authorities as well as the local White now chuckle over their victory over this first movement of Indian labour for more equitable wages out of the huge profits made by the C. S. R. Co. It is most important that this heart-rending condition of Fiji be known to the Labour Leaders and others in Australia so that they may use their influence to have this plague spot on God's earth cleansed of Capitalism. One heard of the arrival of gunboats and men-of-war from Australia, and New Zealand to strike terror into the hearts of peaceful Indians. Are these the methods justified to emasculate Indian labourers peacefully continuing their strike?

The worst days of Moghul rule in India could not be painted in darker colours. The White special constables entered women's bedrooms at night, and who is there to prove cases against them? Every one is frightened, I was myself assaulted at the Police Headquarters in Suva and many others. Some prominent Indians have remained indoors for fear of being assaulted by White men. When will this end? Oh! God help us.

MANILAL, M.A., LL.B.,
Barrister-at-Law.

Suva, Fiji.
G.P.O. Box 17.

GENERAL DYER'S CRIME.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see by the papers that Brigadier-General Dyer is reported by Reuter to have recently made a statement in London to the effect that every Englishman in India approved of his action. This is news, and as an Englishman I most emphatically protest against being so unceremoniously dragged in by the notorious General, to approve what I consider to be one of the blackest and cruellest crimes that have ever stained the fair name of England.

At the time of the disturbances I happened to be in the north, and as I have since travelled a good deal in the country and have had excellent opportunities of mixing freely with my countrymen, I may claim to know fairly well what were, and what are, their opinions on the subject. Until General Dyer condemned himself by his own evidence before the Hunter Commission, I found a tendency everywhere to hesitate to believe the rumours and statements circulated in some of the papers, and a desire to give the General the benefit of the doubt.

Since his very candid pronouncement, however, I have not met, with one solitary exception, an Englishman who has not condemned the action in no measured terms not only as un-British but as Anti-British and suicidal. Even the solitary exception—a military officer—thought the General ha gone a bit too far. Obviously this is as it should be; for should the day even come when, which God forbid, such an action has the unblushing approval of even a minority of Englishmen, it would be bad day and night and so for England and the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

ERNEST KIRK.

Coimbatore, May 5.

MR. J. NEHRU'S CASE.

"NOT READY TO GIVE A BINDING.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The externment order against Pandit J. Nehru has emnated from the local Government. It is signed by the Secretary of Government. The following from a copy of a letter of Mr. Jiwaharlal Nehru to the Superintendent of Police would explain the whole case:—

As you are aware, I came to Mussooree with my mother, wife and sister solely on account of my wife's ill health. It was my intention to stay here with my family till such time as my family was free to come up. I have no concern with the Afghan Delegation and it was an accident that we both happened to be in the same hotel. As a matter of fact their presence here has put me out to a certain extent, as I was looking forward to taking position of the rooms at present occupied by them. I am, of course, interested in the Delegation as every inteligent person must be, but I had, or have not, the slightest intention of going out of my way to meet them. We have been here now for the last seventeen days and during this period I have not seen a single member of the Delegation even from a distance. You are yourself aware of this fact, as you told me this morning; but although I have no intention whatever of seeing the Afghans or having any communication with them I utterly dislike the idea of binding myself down to any course of action at the instance of the Government. Even though such action may not prove irksome, it is really a question of principle or conscience. You will, I feel sure, appreciate my position. I am, therefore unable, I am sorry to say, to accept your courteous advice and give an undertaking to Government. If the Government chooses to serve any order on me I am, for the present, prepared to obey it.

TEXT OF GOVT. ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The following is the copy of the externment order served on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Mussooree:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that Jawaharlal Nehru of Allahabad is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety, now therefore the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces in exercise of powers conferred on him by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 is pleased to direct that the said Jawaharlal Nehru of Allahabad shall not enter, reside or remain in any area within the limits of the district of Dehra Dun in the United Provinces and the said Jawaharlal Nehru is hereby warned that if he knowingly disobeys any direction in this order he will be liable to penalty prescribed by sub section (1) of Rule 5 of Defence of India (Consolidation(Rules 1915."

"ITTEHAD."

SECURITY CANCELLED.

We are requested to state that Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has cancelled the order passed by him on 14th February, 1920 requiring Mr. Mahomed Usuf Nazim, the Editor of the "Ittehad" to deposit as security Rs. 5,000 as Keeper and Rs. 5,000 as publisher of the "Ittehad" press and paper. Mr. Nazim has left for Rangoon about two months ago and is now working on the staff of the "Rangoon Mail."

AHMEDABAD STRIKE ENDED.

MEN TO RESUME WORK TODAY.

MANGALDAS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

Mr. Mangaldas has settled the terms with Mr. Gandhi. Warp piecers wil receive Rs. 12 as 12 instead of Rs. 31 as settled with Mr. Ambalal. Other terms of the previous award are accepted. The option to work for ten hours or twelve hours with overtime, payment is left to mill-hands. The leaders advise ten hours work only. The men resume work to-morrow.

END IN SIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

The end of the Ahmedabad mill strike which has been in progress for over ten days seems to be in sight. Messrs. Gandhi and Mangaldas, the two arbitrators, have agreed upon a final settlement according to which the wrap piecers will get Rs. 12-12 and bonus similar to the standard of the Bombay Century Mill.

The mills are likely to resume work to-morrow.

WHAT THE STRIKERS WERE TAUGHT

We have received a set of the leaflets issued by Ben Ansuya Sarabhai to the strikers of Ahmedabad. All of them are very interesting and they are sure to prove very useful in helping them to exercise courage and restraint to the strikers which they badly need in such times. A systematic attemp is being made through these pamphlets to direct the mind of the strikers towards good and honest life. The strikers are asked not to remain idle but always to keep themselves busy with something. They ar asked to be honest and hard-working. It is very encouraging to learn from one of the leaflets that some of the strikers have signed the pledge not to drink wine. The discipline inculcated among the strikers by the leaflets should surely be very remarkable.

MILL STRIKE IN BHIWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, May 18.

Mr. Taft, Factory Inspector, Punjab, visited Bhiwani and preached to the labourers the advantages of "strike" and strongly advised them to strike work and demand more wages. Consequently the Bhawani mill has been on strike from noon. Some inmates of the Industrial Settlement have absconded.

LUCKNOW TONGA STRIKE ENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW May, 18.

The tonga and ekka strike came to an end yesterday, the men having been assured by the Deputy Commissioner, that their grievances will be inquired into and sympathetically considered.

"BHARATSEVAK."

NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 18.

To fulfil the urgent need of supplying National news of India having a public view to the Indian Press, a National News Agency is organised by the Bharatsevak Agency Delhi, at the request of liberal nationalist journists. All public bodies and individuals are requested to wire important news for communication to newspapers all over India. Special correspondents are being posted at various large towns and arrangements have been made to get the news immediately. Vernacular papers will get the service in Roman by wire and in the vernacular by post. Press messages should be addressed to "Bharatsevak," Delhi.

C. P. AND BERAR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAUGOR CANTT. May 18.

The eighth session of the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference commenced sittigs yesterday, Dr. B. S. Moonje of Nagpur presiding.

Dr. Moonje in the course of his presidential address, dwelling on the Reforms said the Reforms Act should be so worked as to make Parliament grant full political freedom to India early. Dr. Moonje also declared that all political power will be unreal unless it was accompanied by corresponding control over the military organisation of the country. Referring to the Khilafat question, Dr. Moonje expressed strong sympathy with the Indian Moslems, characterised the Turkish peace terms as violating the British pledges and promised active support to Moslems in any constitutional struggle they may carry in regard to the Khilafat movement.

The second session of the Marwari Agarwal Conference will be held in Bombay on the 5th 6th, and 7th, June under the presidency of Seth Ramlalji Ganeriwala of Hyderabad (Deccan.)

TRAGIC RLY. COLLISION

ON B. B & C. I. RLY. LINE.

23 KILLED: 27 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities report that 18 Up Passenger train from Viramgaum to Colaba was received on the wrong line at Jakhwada Station near Viramgaum on the 17th instant, resulting in a collision with a goods wagon standing in the siding. Three bogie third class carriages have been damaged, 23 third class passengers killed and 27 injured. The injured persons are under treatment in the Viramgaum Civil Hospital. Thorough communication has not been interrupted.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Information has been received of a very serious accident at Jackwada Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in which some twenty passengers were killed and about that number injured. It is stated that No. 8 up passenger train left Viramgaum Station at 9-40 and it was entering Jackwada 25 minutes later, when instead of going on to the platform siding, it rushed into the goods train which was standing there. The force was so great that the two front third class carriages were completely shattered, and the passengers injured. It is not known through whose negligence the disaster took place, but more particulars are not yet available.

LEFT FOR KABUL!

FIRST QUAFILA OF MUHAJRIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 18.

The Khudimul Muhajrin of Delhi wires to the Associated Press from Jamrud under date 18th "First Qualifa of Muhajrin left Jamrud today for Kabul with great happiness."

URAN HINDU-MOSLEM PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

URAN, May 17.

A largely attended meeting of the Hindu and Muslim residents was held here on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Mungeker, leading salt-merchant and the popular chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha. In spite of the lateness of the hour, there was a very large attendance, and amongst those present on the platform, were Rao Saheb Gangadherrao Deshpande, President of the District Conference, Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya, Dr. Babasahib Paranjpye, Mr. Ramkrishna Balabhai, Mr. Ahmed Sidick Khatri, Mr. Maherali, Mr. Mohamed Ismail Bhaiji, Mr. Ameersahib Bhaiji and others.

A resolution called upon the Central Khilafat Committee to declare the commencement of Non-Co-operation as the Peace terms proposed to Turkey were utterly incompatible with the religious sentiments of the Musulmans. The resolution was moved most feelingly by Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay and recorded in a most effective Marathi speech by Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya. It was passed unanimously amidst deafening cries of *Allah-o-Akbar* and *Bande Materam*.

"THE TRIBUNE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

Commenting on the Turkish peace terms the "Tribune" says that it is bound to cause profound dissatisfaction to the Mahomedans of India. The paper hopes that the agitation which is bound to continue will, by the exercise of due tact and forbearance on both sides, be confined to strictly peaceful and constitutional methods and that nothing will be either said or done either on the side of the Government or of the Mussalmans themselves that will make an exceedingly bad situation worse.

MAULANA FAKIR.

FAREWELL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

A conference of Ulamas from all parts of India was held on Saturday to consider about the steps to be taken regarding the action of Government against Maulana Syed Shah Mohammad Fakhir as the result of his speeches in connection with Khialafat crisis. Delegates from Lucknow, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Badaun, Benares, Rohtak, Farukhabad, Bihar, besides local representatives, were present. Pandit Shanti Swaroop and Pandit Banshidhar were among the Hindu speakers. Speeches were followed by the readings from the Quoran. Maulana Fakhir then appeared on the platform to bid farewell and made a touching speech, which he made with fortitude He read telegrams he had received from Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali, who exhorted him to be steadfast and patient and remain free from anger or resentment. He added Mahatma Gandhi's telegram would be his solace. It was announced that Mohammad Fakhir would go to the Court on Monday and thence to the jail in all probability.

In the presence of a large and influential gathering on Monday evening, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd laid the foundation stone of the Darululum Islamic High School on Lingrah Hill 2½ miles from Panchgani. Mr. Gulam Mahomed Azam has promised a contribution of Rs. 1 lakh towards the funds of the institution.

SEQUEL TO PARIS RAILWAY STRIKE.

TWO OUTRAGES REPORTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12 noon, May 18.

PARIS.—Two outrages in connection with the strike are reported. An engine driver, who remained at work on the Nord line, was fired at three times and was slightly injured by an unknown man who disappeared.

In the second case a tram exploded a bomb which had been placed on the line. No damage was done.

FRENCH STRIKE SITUATION.

IMPROVEMENT EXCEPT IN MINING DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

The Havas Agency says:—There was no fresh development yesterday in the French strike situation. The improvement was marked everywhere except in the mining districts. The movement among the Paris gas-workers continues, but the strikers are not numerous enough to cause any stoppage of work or supply. At the ports the work is being resumed notably at Havre, where the strikers have voted in favour of returning. A similar attitude is being revealed at the other ports.

LOAN TO CHINA.

CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT BETWEEN POWERS SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12 noon, May 18.

TOKIO.—The Consortium agreement between Japan, France, Britain and America with the object of promoting a loan to China was signed on the 11th instant by the representative of the Japanese bankers and Mr. Lamont, the American representative.

The Foreign Office states that the Consortium will have the exclusive right of making loans to China direct to the Chinese Government or guaranteed by the Chinese Government and raised by public issue.

Loans to the Chinese capitalists or corporations will be outside the scope of the Consortium's operations.

PEACE RESOLUTION IN U.S.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" says it is considered certain that the President will veto the peace resolution passed by the Senate yesterday. In any event, its purpose is a purely domestic one, being designed with the object of enabling the Republicans to meet the electioneering charges that they are responsible for the continuance of the state of war.

RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 18.

His Majesty has decided to entertain at Buckingham Palace all the men who have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Each recipient will probably be invited to take one or two members of his family. At present there are 117 pre-war recipients of the Cross and the attendance is expected to be approximately four hundred. The date has not been fixed.

O'DWYER MEMORIAL FUND.

PATIALA SUBSCRIBES RS. 20,000!

The "Pioneer" states:—

The Maharaja of Patiala has subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the O'Dwyer Memorial Fund. The memorial will take the form of two institutes, one for British and the other for Indian troops, to be located in Lahore cantonments.

A REAL TRAGEDY.

The tragedy of the high cost of living has reflected itself all over New England, says an American paper and to-day New England's daughters are about to pay the heaviest toll of all. For they must face the privation, the lack of opportunity that is driving their brothers to another part of the country in order to make a living, and they pay in loneliness, in a barren future devoid of the comforts of home, husband, and children.

Truly, the tragedy of the New England "old maid" is a real one, not to be scoffed at, or to be made the butt of rude jests of cheap buffoonery. It is a real tragedy and one that she must bury deep in her heart and face—alone.

Capt. Gunning of the Indian Air Board arrived in Calcutta on the 18th morning and passed the H.P. 11 as air-worthy and fit to carry passengers. A complimentary press flight was given later in the morning and a series of joy rides will be given from this evening.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUES.

NO IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

It now appears that no settlement was arrived at as a result of the negotiations between Sir George Barnes and the N. W. Railway strikers and the strike continues as before. The restrictions in the train service is causing great inconvenience to the public. It is stated that no immediate settlement is possible unless the railway authorities recognise the existing Railway Men's Union.

Mr. Miller and Mr. M. A. Khan were present at a public meeting held at Amritsar on Saturday, where it was decided to collect money from house to house for the help of the strikers. A resolution was passed sympathising with the strikers in their demands and praying the Lt. Governor to intervene.

The Bombay Labour Union have sent a message of sympathy and support.

Some of the students of the local Government College have volunteered and have been accepted to work in various branches of the N.-W. Railway. These students are giving up their time and expect no remuneration.

SPREADS TO KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 18.

The North-Western Railway strike has spread to Karachi, where about 1,000 men are now out. The running of trains is not affected and the clerical upper grade and Europeans have not joined the strikers.

It appears that the men submitted their grievances to the District Traffic Superintendent on the 10th May, and he promised a reply by the 17th. Unfortunately the letter to the head office at Lahore went astray or was stolen along with other Railway mails. Mr. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintent, met the men yesterday morning and explained the reason for delay and they seemed to be satisfied. In the afternoon, however, the men left their work without any warning.

Meetings of strikers were held yesterday night and this morning. Military pickets have been on duty since early morning to prevent interference with local staff.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

The sub-assistant surgeons of the Bombay Presidency have presented a memorial to the personal assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in which they ask to raise the scales of their salary. They solicit that in view of the present hard times through which Sub-Assistant Surgeons have to pass at present, and in view of the fact that their standard of education, both preliminary and scientific, has been raised, as well as the fact that they have very onerous and responsible duties to perform, the Surgeon-General will graciously be pleased to recommend to Government to raise the pay, etc. of Sub-Assistant Surgeons as prayed for.

"CASTE AND MOUSTACHE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant a correspondence with the heading "*Caste and Moustache*" appeared. It was in respect of *Prayaschit* (penance) ordeal undergone by Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, the first Indian Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in consequence of his recent return from abroad.

Your correspondent waxes eloquent over the fact that Dr. Mehta has been allowed to retain his fore-doomed mous ache, and for the matter of that members of his caste, the said-boon-gifters as they are depicted to be, are entitled to comparatively more congratulations than that of the penance performing party that had too, it was alleged, scored a success in shaving a moustache.

It passes one's wit to understand whether there was room to be joyous over that humiliating ceremony imposed upon one entirely innocent of any offence against the morality of caste or the canons of true religion. Well, the party executing penance might be consoled in that they were not so unfortunate as to receive maximum punishment, but certainly, members of the caste deserved not the least thanks, much less congratulations, simply because they willingly or unwillingly did not go the full length of awarding maximum amount of humiliation to the innocent party. The question is not one of severe or lenient punishment but the punishment itself. One is tempted to ask what heinous crimes Dr. Mehta committed in traversing the distant waters? He met there nearly nothing that one here does not come across in this land excepting the surface of the very soil he treaded on. Then, why, on earth, Dr. Mehta was hauled up before the caste? Prayaschit is meant only to reclaim those who perpetrate wicked deeds whether knowingly or otherwise. Can any one have the hardihood even in this twentieth century to say that temporary voyages beyond the boundaries of India fall within the category of deeds requiring Prayaschit whatsoever? It should rather be a matter of pleasure and not penance to learn that a certain brother of ours has been fortunate enough to go abroad and return safe and sound. Hence what was needed in case of Dr. Mehta was not Prayaschit but a pleasing address to be presented to him from members of his caste. But they did not avail of or rather lost that opportunity for which act of omission and comission they richly deserved a mild rebuke and not congratulations more or less. For congratulations allowed to be ushered in where censure was needed tend to baneful result.—Yours etc.

Bulsar. G. C. KAPADIA.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

"A TALE OF WOE AND MISERY."

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 17.

On the Conference resuming the sitting this morning the only resolution dealt with was regarding the forest grievances of the people and is said to be the result of prolonged deliberation, both in the Subjects Committee and informally. It is no wonder, considering this matter was the *raison d'etre* of the Conference. The primary object of the Conference was to ventilate these grievances thoroughly and call Government's attention to their existence which has led to serious discontent. Hence, full latitude was given to the speeches on this question and about twenty speakers were allowed.

The resolution, which its mover Mr. Kalloli described as the Kanarese ultimatum to Government, is as follows:—

"That this Conference puts it on record and urges on the attention of Government that the administration and policy of the Forest Department in the district has been growing highly detrimental to the interests of people in general and the interests of agricultural classes, in particular by reason of the following regrettable features of that policy. The true and only principle of afforestation, namely, that it should be so conducted as to be of help and not of hindrance to the development of agriculture in the country has been more or less lost sight of and all evils of the administration of the department by experts has been the dominant marks of the forest policy pursued in Kanara. The support given by the district revenue official, especially by some of the officers who have been collectors of the district and more especially by Mr. Tupper as District Collector during recent years has been powerless in face of expert officials of the Forest Department who by the very nature of their duties do not come in sympathetic contact with the agriculturists and treat the administration of forests, as if it were a problem by itself, with the increase of revenue as its sole aim without proper and full regard to that administration as a problem intimately connected with the agricultural prosperity of the people. The policy of the Forest Department, pursued on the lines above stated, is year by year diminishing the extent of agricultural lands and also the output of the district by not only turning the district into a jungle, but reducing the peasantry of the country to the position of forest labourers. The people of this district strongly feel and discontent is growing day by day, both among the higher and lower classes. The grievances of the agriculturists of this district have not been dealt with since the introduction of the settlement operations on the lines of justice and fairplay. First, Sir Thomas Monro's pledge given that land tax would not be revised, was set at naught; then under Col. Anderson's survey operations the land tax was enhanced to a high pitch on the ground that there would be a railway running through the district and after that the Forest Department has come in and added to the wrongs of the ryots in Kanara.

"This Conference thinks that this standing primary grievance of Kanara district should be actively pressed by all constitutional means on the attention of Government and that every attempt should be made to get the wrongs redressed toward that purpose.

FOREST COMMITTEE.

"This Conference resolves that a standing forest district committee should be appointed, which shall be located at Karwar, that a sub-committee for the redress of forest grievances in every taluka and petha, shall be appointed, that it shall be the duty of the sub-committee to report from time to time the forest grievances to the District Committee and the District Committee should every three months report the same to the Committee appointed in Bombay and the Bombay Committee shall adopt such steps to secure the redress of grievances in consultation with the District Committee as an immediate step to obtain redress.

"This Conference resolves that a deputation consisting of the President, Rao Saheb Basrur, Messrs. Palekar, Masur and Prabhu and two others, should request his Excellency Sir George Lloyd for permission to wait upon him and represent by means of a memorial or otherwise the pressing needs of the district arising from the forest grievances."

Mr. Haig, Collector of Karwar, attended the sitting and was present, when some of the more important speeches were made. Obviously for his special benefit Rao Saheb Masur read a written speech expatiating at length on the nature and extent of their grievances and their evil consequences.

Mr. Patwardhan who has become a hero of the people by his speech at a previous sitting when called upon to support the resolution received the most enthusiastic and prolonged ovation. He described with great force the humour methods of the Forest Department which had caused great harm to the agricultural prosperity of the district. He recounted some of the points he had previously dealt with showing how the forest policy had gradually tended to impoverish people and render large tracts a home of rank vegetation.

DEPARTMENT'S POLICY CONDEMNED

Mr. Patwardhan also condemned the policy of the Department in creating a large number of coupes in close proximity to villages and encroach on thousands of acres of valuable arable land. In some cases the unremunerative character of agriculture as a result of the forest policy and secondarily the havoc caused by wild beasts, especially wild hogs had reduced prosperous agriculturists to the position of wage earning forest labourers. Other speakers also spoke much to the same effect. One can form an idea of the seriousness of the complaint from the fact that notwithstanding many repetitions the Conference listened to the recital of their tale of woe and misery with unflagging attention.

KARWAR May 17.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

The whole of this afternoon sitting of the Conference was taken up by further discussion on the forest resolution. The speeches tended to be abnormally lengthy and boring oftentimes. There appeared a determination among the speakers and the delegates to prolong the sitting, if necessary for two or three days more, perhaps by way of retaliation against the president who on Sunday made an unfortunate remarks that he would go to sleep while the speakers addressed the Conference. The president repeated that unfortunate expression once or twice to-day and the delegates from mofasil appear to be greatly annoyed at what they believe a slight offered to them by their president. It was part of this spirit which seems to have led Mr. M. D. Kirki, pleader from Honnavar, to defy the president's remonstration and persist in addressing the Conference for over an hour.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

Another incident occurred while Rao Saheb Basrur Landholder, Honnavar, who is said to be the pioneer of industrial enterprises in the Karwar district but whose views on politics seem to be coloured by the atmosphere of the collector's bungalow was speaking. The president sounded the gong to indicate the speaker had exceeded the time limit, but the Rao Saheb was not inclined to desist whereupon the president appealed to the audience and on the latter wishing the speaker to proceed the president told the Rao Saheb to go on with his speech adding that he had his charter. A few seconds afterwards he retired for tea putting the Chairman in the presidential chair. The proceedings of the Conference have been generally marked by a spirit of harmony and good-will. The Conference is proceeding.

The Collector was again present this afternoon.

MOSLEM LEAGUE THANKED.

Other resolutions of general interest were thanks to the Hon. Mr. Belvi for eminent services rendered to the district and thanks to the Moslem League.

The resolution thanking the Moslem League runs thus:—

This conference of the people of Kanara places on record its gratitude to the Muslim League for its resolution against slaughter of cows at *Bakrid* festivals and to the Sholapur Provincial Conference for its resolution in favour of stopping music when passing by mosques and appeals to the people of the district to strive their utmost to strictly carry out the said resolutions and to bring the two communities closer together."

Both the resolutions were moved from the chair and carried most enthusiastically. Another resolution authorised the president to place the resolutions passed by the conference before the Governor. Notwithstanding that this was the first conference held at Karwar and many difficulties the organisers had to face the conference was eminently successful by the admirable spirit of mutual concession that characterizes the conduct of different sections of people who took part in it.

The Reception Committee did all they could to make up for the deficiencies of looking to the comforts of the delegates and visitors.

The chairman and members of the Reception Commitee were at home to the president and the delegates to the conference on the grounds of the Mitra Samaj.

The next conference meets at Sirsi.

Much of the credit for the success of the conference is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. D. A. Telang and other Bombay residents of Karwar.

HOME RULE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

URAN, May 17.

On the 16th instant the local Khilafat committee held a mass meeting and passed the non-co-operation resolution. Mr. Tungikar presided. Messrs. Azad, Vaidya and Savarkar addressed the meeting.

On the 15th night the first District Home Rule Conference was held Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande presiding. A district branch and a local branch at Uran were formed. Three Mohamedans and one Hindu gentleman became lifemembers of the Indian Home Rule League.

Mrs. H. A. Tata, says "India," has just published a Short Sketch of Indian Women's Franchise Work published by the Pelican Press, of 2, Carmelite Street. It is an excellent summary of excellent work, and its author may be most warmly congratulated.

Under the auspices of the "Britain and India" Association, Sir Sankaran Nair lectured on April 29 at the Minerva Cafe, 144, High Holborn, W.C., on "India's Social Problems as Affecting England." Mr. Ernest Rhys presiding Indian music was given by Mrs. Tata.

TOWN PLANNING.

AMENDMENT OF ACT.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, has just been published by the Government of Bombay. The Principal changes proposed are:

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 15 OF BOMBAY I OF 1915.

2. In sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, hereinafter called the said act:—

(a) in clause (a) after the word "work", the words "or remove, pull down, or alter any building or part of a building or remove any earth, stone or material" shall be inserted;

(b) the following clause shall be added:—

"(e) Any diminution in the value of an original plot occasioned by any contravention of clause (a) or clause (b) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sections 16, 17 or 19, be taken into account in fixing the market value of such plot."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 17 OF BOMBAY I OF 1915.

3. For the first paragraph of section 17 of the said act, the following shall be substituted:—

"For the purposes of this Act the increment shall be deemed to be the amount by which at the date of the declaration of intention to make a scheme the market value of a plot included in the final scheme estimated on the assumption that the scheme has been completed would exceed at the same date the market value of the same plot estimated without reference to improvements contemplated in the scheme."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 19 OF BOMBAY I OF 1915.

4. In section 19 of the said act:—

(a) after the word "and" occurring for the third time, the words "with or" shall be inserted;

(b) after the word "boundaries," the following shall be inserted:—

"in accordance with rules framed under clause (gg) of sub-section (2) of section 52 of this act."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 52 OF BOMBAY I OF 1915.

I OF 1915.

5. In sub-section (2) of section 52 of the said act:—

(a) after clause (g) the following clause shall be inserted:—

"(gg) the manner in which the estimate shall be made under section 19;"

(b) in clause (l), for the words "local authority" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present amendments is to remedy certain defects in the Act which have become apparent in its actual application to town planning schemes. The following notes on clauses explain the reasons for the principal amendments.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—For the purposes of section 19 the market value of a plot has to be taken as at the date of declaration of intention to make a scheme. It has been represented to Government that cases have actually occurred in which owners of certain plots, who were either bought out or given a different plot in the final allotment sold the right to excavate earth from their original plots and so depreciated the value of their holdings. The final owner would thus be given the plot as valued at a date prior to such depreciation. The object of the amendment is to enable allowance to be made for such depreciation.

Clause 3.—The amendment proposed is purely verbal and is intended to remove certain doubts that have arisen as to the interpretation of the section.

Clause 4.—As it has been found to be inequitable in certain cases to omit from consideration improvements contemplated by the scheme, other than improvements due to alteration of boundaries and as it is not possible to provide in the Act for every contingency that may arise, it is proposed to regulate by rule the manner in which estimates under this section should be made.

Clause 5 (a).—This amendment is consequential.

(b) The publication referred to in section 40 (1) is to be made by the Governor in Council.

GRIEVANCES OF BOOKSTALL AGENTS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to permit me some space in your valuable columns to ventilate the grievances of a poor and hard hit lot of men?

We are agents of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., Railway Bookstalls proprietors throughout India and are paid paltry wages of Rs. 15 per month in discharge of our duties of both clerical and menial jobs and have to attend more than twelve hours at times of all passenger trains. Out of these meagre wages we are usually debited cost of goods missing in transit which nearly form 1/12 of our wages at an average per month. We have appealed to the authorities individually and collectively but in vain.

Our Bombay brothers have succeeded in getting a family allowance of Rs. 5 due to the sympathy of the enlightened Bomaby public. But no change is effected in our lot either before or after the war.

"DISTRESSED."

Baroda.

THE TURKISH FLAG.

A correspondent writes:—

It is reported in the Belgaum District that numbers of Mahratta Sepoys have protested to the Officers Commanding, Mahratta Regiments, against the flying of the Turkish Flag in connection with Khilafat demonstrations. It is easy to understand the feeling among these soldiers when it is remembered that Mahratta Sepoys were taken prisoners by the Turks in Mesopotamia, and that among those captured it is said that fully three-quarters died as the result of the privations and hardships inflicted upon them by their Turkish captors.

MR. MONTAGU AND MAGNA CHARTA

HIS UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN.

A Writer in "Daily Herald says:—

Mr. Montagu's "explanation" of the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman from India without trial is a classic in its way. "The question of the trial," he said, "lies with the Governor of Bombay. Sir George Lloyd would, of course, be the first to admit that trial is always preferable, but he must have regard to all the circumstances of the case." This calm assertion of the Executive to decide whether or not a man against whom it chooses to make charges shall be tried or punished without trial would have staggered even the Ministers of Charles I. And if I remember rightly, this was one of the chief issues of a little squabble that ended in a meadow at Runnymede. But, bless you, Mr. Montagu can't be bothered with Magna Charta and nonsense of that kind.

Incidentally, I notice that Mr. Montagu declares that "Mr. Horniman knows perfectly well what his offence is." Now, that has nothing in the world to do with the question of his right to a fair trial. But, as a matter of fact, all that Mr. Horniman does know is that a series of allegations have been made against him which Mr. Montagu has been challenged to substantiate, and which Mr. Montagu has never attempted to substantiate. But, bless you, Mr. Montagu has no time to treat Mr. Horniman with common fairness.

THE RUSSIAN OPERA COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—While going away from your city, you will please let me express, through your columns, as one who has been so largely advertised through your paper, that my season has been a most successful one in Bombay. I owe an apology to the citizens of Bombay in being late in presenting the Russian Grand Opera Company here. My intention was to come fully a month prior to the date of commencement of the Bombay season but owing to the difficulties in acquiring the passage accommodation my arrival in Calcutta was delayed and hence the commencement of my season in Bombay was delayed.

While in Calcutta, I was approached in a most systematic manner by my "well wishers" who told me that I would do very little business at the Royal Opera House which, they said, was situated in an isolated locality of Bombay, where only a few citizens went during night time. To my surprise I have found the contrary and I think that if motors are supplied for taking patrons from the Royal Opera House, there is no place in Bombay which can make as much money as could be made at the Royal Opera House. The locality is frequented at night by scores of people and the drive to it from any part of Bombay is more pleasant than to any other theatre of Bombay and patrons from all localities find it a most central theatre. If residents of the south part of Bombay find it at an extra distance than the theatres at Bori-bunder, the residents of Cumbala Hill find it closer. If residents of the Fort localities find it at an extra distance, the residents of Hughes and Gamdevi Roads and Chowpaty find it a walking distance. Besides the drive to the theatre being on a most picturesque road, it makes one forget an extra distance while coming to it from the south part of the city.

I cannot forget the fact of my being agreeably surprised to find the theatre so beautiful, and so comfortable to the performances and to the patrons, and let me add an expression of thanks to you for having "noticed" my Company during the season.—Yours, etc.,

T. FEDOROFF,
Personal Representative,
The Russian Grand Opera Company.

MANGALORE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSIO

The Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions paid or promised mainly in aid of its Agricultural Settlement scheme since January 1920:—

Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Rs. 150; S. Srinivasa Iyengar Rs. 120; the Hon. the Rajah of Parlakimedi Rs. 125; H. M. Ibrahim Sait Saheb Bahadur Rs. 110; S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Rs. 106; the Hon. Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muthiah Chetty Rs. 50; A. Krishnaswami Aiyar Rs. 31; Sir Robert Stanes Rs. 20; Lodd Govindass Rs. 25; S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Rs. 56; A. Rangaswami Iyengar Rs. 31; Manjeri S. Rama Iyer Rs. 100; T. S. Ramaswami Iyer Rs. 10; R. A. Graham I.C.S., Rs. 25; K. Balasubramanya Iyer Rs. 31; M. K. Rajagopalachariar Rs. 62; A Sympathiser Rs. 31 Rao Bahadur S. D. M. Anna-Malai Chettiar Rs. 56; Sir T. Carter Rs. 100 and R. H. Elis, I.C.S., Rs. 30.

The following getlemen have become subscribers of the Mission on annual subscription of Rs. 6 and above:—

The Hon. the Rajah of Parlakimedi Rs. 25; Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar Rs. 20; N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar Rs. 12; H. M. Irahim Sait Saheb Bahadur Rs. 10; M. K. Rajagopalachariar Rs. 12; P. R. Rao Rs. 12; S. V. Ramaswamy Mudakibr; A. Krishnaswami Iyer, S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, C. Rajagopalachariar T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, K. Balasubramaniya Iyer, Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, E. S. Alvares and the Hon. Mr. M. D. Devadoss each Rs. 6.

The twenty-sixth session of the Madras Provincial Conference will take place at Tinnevelly in June next. Mr. N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai, high court vakil has been chosen chairman of the reception committee. Messrs. Sadu Ganapathy Banthalu, Boominatha Mudaliar and S. Somasundra Barathi have been elected secretaries of the reception committee. Up to this date more than Rs. 5,000 has been collected for the conference.

The second Madura-Ramnad Social Conference will be held at Satur on the 24th and 25th instant. Dewan Bahadur Justice, T. Sathasiva Iyer will preside.

The reception committee of the Tanjore District Conference has decided to hold the conference at Papanasam on 19th and 20th June under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.

DAMAGE SUITS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In connection with the river collision between an English steamer Breconian and an Italian vessel Orseolo which occurred near Budge, Budge in the river Hooghly on 13th May last year, two damage suits have been filed in the High Court by the Tyneside Line, Ltd., and Societa Veneziana De Navigazione A. Vapore, owners of the two ships respectively. In the first suit the English company claimed the damage of Rs. 205,000 and in the counter suit the Italian company claimed Rs. 344,039.

To-day Mr. Justice Ghose was engaged in hearing *de bene esse* examination of certain witnesses in connection with the above suits as the Breconian is shortly to leave this port. The case as stated on behalf of the Tyneside Line Ltd. was that shortly after the Breconian, a single screw steamer of 2,577 tons, left the Garden Reach, another steamer Orseolo, an Italian screwed vessel of 2,849 tons, came from behind and without giving a signal proceeded to come up abreast of the Breconian at a distance of a distance of about two hundred feet just above the bend of the river. While vessels were in that position the Orseolo altered the course sterboard. The Breconian at once posted her helm with engines slow ahead and very shortly after that time her engines were put full speed astern but that step could take effect. The two ships collided, the collision being due to rash and negligent action on the part of those on board the Orseolo. The owners of Orseolo in their written statement denied that the Orseolo neglected to keep clear of the Orseolo and that the collision was due to negligence on the part of the men on board the Breconian.

Captain Harry Ratcliff Schotton in charge of the Breconian examined, said before the collision, the speed of his steamer was seven knots. When he saw the Orseolo about two hundred or two hudred fifty feet on his port, witness went up and suggested to put full speed astern. It was done almost as a continuous movement. The Orseolo came rapidly to starboard and the Breconian struck her on the stern side of the engine. Damage was very extensive. Cross examined, witness said after the collision the vessel was repaired in Calcutta. Then she went to Colombo and returned to Calcutta. Subsequently, on 31st October she went home and there remained for four months being repaired and overhauled. He did not know that his ship did not comply with the local rules. Two other officers of the same steamer were examined after which the court rose.

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR CALCUTTA

TO BE A NON-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In November last at the invitation of H. E. the Governor a conference was held in Government House, at which a committee was appointed to consider the establishment of a technical school in Calcutta. The Committee has now produced a plan carrying out the ideas suggested by Lord Ronaldshay and adopted by the conference. The plan will be considered at a second meeting of the conference after which the Government of Bengal will give their decision. The recommendations of the committee are that the school should be the property of the trustees and be managed by a governing body as a non-Government institution. The instruction of apprentices in the school should be so arranged that the time spent there be within factory hours. a site in Corporation Street should be acquired for the school and the buildings to be erected thereon should be so designed as to allow for ultimate expansion to accommodate 1,000 students. The initial staff required on the assumption of a total number of 500 apprentices and a daily roll number of about 300 should consist of 9 whole-time teachers and assistants and 17 part-time instructors. The capital expenditure on the whole scheme would be nine lakhs.

MATHERAN PARSI GYMKHANA.

The report of the J. A. S. Parsi Gymkhana, Matheran for the year ending 31st January, 1920, has just been issued in which it is regretted that the Gymkhana is not well patronized by the Parsi families staying at the hotels so as to meet with the specific wishes of the donor, the late lamented Mr. J. A. Sett. With a view to induce the middle-class Parsis to take advantage of the institution the committee arranged to give special concessions to the families staying at hotels and wishing to become monthly on season members, but they failed in their object and consequently the committee reluctantly increased the scale of short-time fees during the hot season to meet the heavy expenses. The number of members on the roll for the year was 200.

A WASTED WINK.

That there are more ways of disarming a critic than by bludgeoning him with argument was once amusingly demonstrated by the Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, the City rector whose varied public services have been recently recalled in the "Daily Chronicle."

When on the Court of Common Council he had, as chairman of the Sanitary Committee, to pilot through a small outlay for advertising the burial-ground at Ilford. A member challenged the expenditure.

"There is a common saying in America," replied the rector, "that trying to do business without advertising is like a man winking at a girl in the dark. He may know it, but neither she nor anybody else does."

No further explanation was necessary. Criticism was laughed out of court.

A SHOCKING TRAIN TRAGEDY.

COL. TUFNEL DONE TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Another train tragedy took place last night in the Up Punjab Mail between Howrah and Burdwan, the victim being Colonel A. W. Tufnel attached to the Eighth Lucknow Division, who died this morning at the Presidency General Hospital Col. Tufnel arrived in Calcutta from Darjeeling only yesterday noon and was proceeding to Simla the same night by the Punjab Mail. He was the only occupant of a first class compartment in a bogie carriage. After leaving Howrah when the train reached Burdwan, next halting station 67 miles from Calcutta, the guard found Col. Tufnell lying unconscious in a pool of blood with wounds on the forehead and the face. The carriage was detached and sent to Howrah with the injured officer who was removed to hospital where he died subsequently. The deceased is said to have stated that he was attacked by a black man who first struck him across the head. A gold wrist watch and some money belonging to the deceased is said to have been missing. It is surmised that the crime was perpetrated by a running

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following appeal under the signatures of Messrs. J. L. Britto, J. Mathew and Alexdander Soares is issued:—

It is a most lamentable fact to confess that we, Catholics of Bombay and its suburbs, unlike other communities, have no hospital of our own and a vast majority of our poor patients, in their pitiable plight have no other recourse than to seek admission into General Hospitals. We have, time, and again, considered this question from several standpoints and after mature deliberation, have finally arrived at an unanimous verdict that a well-equipped and up-to-date Catholic Hospital with a number of Free Beds for the use of Catholics in Bombay and its suburbs, is a most pressing necessity. With this object in view, we thought it advisable to ask Dr. H. De Sa, M.D., who has had charge of his own Hospitals for a good number of years, to undertake the work and he has kindly consented to do so.

We therefore earnestly appeal to the generous Public of Bombay and its suburbs to give us their wholehearted support, and generous contributions in order to accommodte into the Hospital already opened at Mahim and in the Hospital to be opened at Bombay a number of *free beds*, for all of which funds are necessary. We are hoping in the near future to secure the services of our Catholic Sisters of Mercy to take charge of the Nursing and welfare of the patients.

It is hoped that this humble effort of ours will elicit the sympathy of the Catholics and the Public in general as the institutions in question are meant to benefit the Catholics and the Public at large. We entertain the fervent hope that, under the wise dispensation of Providence, they may in the fullness of time come to hold its due place in the Presidency of Bombay.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Managing Trustees of the proposed Catholic Hospital:—

The Hon. Major C. Fernandes; James Taylor Esq.; Dr. J. B. Cato da Costa; Mr. Peter A. Baptista; Dr. H. De Sa, M.D.; Messrs. J. L. Britto and J. M. Pereira will act as joint secretaries and treasurers.

Subscriptions and donations may be forwarded to the undersigned or to any member of the Trust Committee Mr. J. L. Britto, J. P., Nesbit Road, Mazagon; Mr. J. Mathew. Pereira, of International Bank, Bank, Matharpacady, Mazagon; Mr. Alexander Soares, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta, Nahar Moholla, Ajmer writes:—As decided at the 5th sitting of the Visnagara Nagar Conference at Visnagar, it is proposed to hold the sixth sitting of the Conference at Benares during the ensuing Christmas holidays, and to hold simultaneously a ladies' gathering and children's show at which prizes, toys and books, may be given. Members of the Community are requested to communicate to the undersigned who has been directed to gather the information on behalf of the Committee at Benares the approximate number of ladies and children that are likely to go so that details may be arranged well in time. Benares is a place of pilgrimage and as matters of great importance to the caste such as Establishment of Boarding Houses and Widows' Homes, abolition of evil custome in the Community and the like are to be considered and decided upon, it is expected that the members of the Community will make it a point to go in large numbers with their families and children so as to ensure the succes of the sessions.

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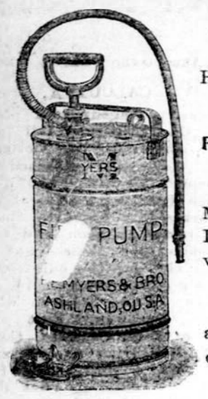

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In the cult of the body and a virtuous life
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Horus (Russian Style) New Brands	6	4
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Odalisques	6	12
Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand .	7	8
Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format) ..	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto (,, ,,) in enamelled.. boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
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A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

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Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

The bigness of Bombay's Children's Welfar Pearl Necklaces Lottery, and the fact th people in all parts of India have shown desire to participate in it, has, quite naturally, aroused some discussion on the old them of the morality of lotteries, irrespective of the objects of their promoters. It is claimed that the mere fact of ordinary lotteries being tabooed by law, and the special permission of the Government of India having to be obtained for a purely charitable lottery like this of the Children's Welfare Necklaces, is sufficient to render this kind of lottery innocuous.

As against this, we have moralists of sterner stuff who affirm that, gambling in any shape or form being bad and immoral, no sort of lottery should be tolerated, no matter how admirable the end and motive behind it. And that view seems logical an comprehensive enough—providing one admi that a lottery, *qua* lottery, is bad and immoral. Only, if one is to be really logical in this matter, I am afraid it must involve th abolition, not only of every kind of lotter but, also, a very large proportion of what regarded as "legitimate" business and finance "Options" and "futures" would have to disappear, of course. But apart from these surely an immense volume of business may said to be based upon the gambling spirit Transactions, not alone in shares, but als in a hundred and one other things, such land, houses and many market commodities are surely carried through every day "with view to a rise." The buyer stakes his purchase money on the chance, which he believes to be a probability, of the thing bought "turning out trumps" within a given time, which case he will "make a bit"; failin which he will "drop" so much.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Personally, I confess to a feeling of sympathy with the view held and expressed so many people that such matters have be judged on their individual merits, an that it is not feasible to lump together all transactions with any gambling element them as wrong and immoral. Supporters of this view hold that it is not the thing itself the taking of chances, that is wrong; but that circumstances may make it wrong. After all, in this imperfect world there are not very many enterprises of any kind, from taking a railway journey to visit one's grandmother, to calling on a siek friend, buyin a house, or walking across the street, which one does not have to take chances To risk over a bet or game of chance th money actually needed to furnish one's famil with food and shelter, or to pay one's own just debts, is pretty clearly a foolish and wrong thing; just as getting drunk is foolish and wrong. But are one's morality and sense of the importance of example, to be exceedingly rigid therefore as to prohibit one from spending ten rupees on a ticket in Lottery in aid of Children's Welfare, or from taking a glass of wine "for the stomach's sake," or to drink one's lady's health in? am not moralist enough to be able to pronounce an authoritative verdict, but it does seem to me that the adoption of principles quite so inelastic would make the world a terribly drab place to live in: and be it said, that such taboos would tend also to atrophy altogether that spirit of enterprise, initiative, and adventure which, when all is said, has given us much of what most valued in the world, including most kinds of discoveries, exploration, inventions and material progress. I cannot help thinking that we might benefit mankind vastly more by endeavouring to abolish bitterness spite, jealousy and uncharitableness, and by endeavouring to foster understanding and human kindliness, than we ever shall by the effort to eliminate man's fondness for "taking chances"; and that despite the self-evident fact that it is a good thing to place stiff restrictions in the way of sheer gambling.

Petrol Storage Wanted.

There has been a very slight but blessed easing off in the petrol famine during the week, relief for which some tens of thousands Bombay residents have been properly grateful. But we are far from being within sight of "full and plenty"—as the old Mercantile Marine apprenticeship indentures have it, with reference to biscuits and "salt-house." There is probably no city in India which feels a petrol shortage more acutely than Bombay, for Bombay, folk take whole-heartedly to every modern amenity or convenience they do adopt; and it really is more than high time that the second city in the Empire should be adequately protected from famine of this kind, which it is childish to class among the "acts of God or the King's enemies," or to think of as affliction which needs must be endured becaus it can't be cured. In the course of a year two Bombay should possess petrol storage sufficient to make sudden shortage impossible But long before that, temporary and emergency storage should be arranged that woul make the city safe in this respect, as regards the ordinary hazards of strikes, or temporary dislocations of transport. That should be easy; and it certainly is urgently necessary.

Echo of a Poisonous German Lie.

"Is it true that France's African troops collected German eyes and ears, and carried such trophies in their haversacks?" An elderly Indian gentleman put that startling question to me the other day, in all sincerity and good faith. And, afterwards, we had quite a talk about the French Army, with particular reference to those of its African regiments with whom I had the honour of foregathering on the Verdun front, on the North Sea front, and elsewhere. It was news to my Indian friend that France's African troops include some of the finest regiments under the French flag, whose records of heroism are second to none in the world; that one of the earliest, most shameless and easily disproved lies of Germany's war propaganda bureaux was just this grotesque statement about haversack collections of German eyes and ears; that this particular lie was apparently the first the Wilhelmstrasse was able to produce by way of attempted counter to the indisputably proved statements of German atrocities in the early autumn of 1914; that France's African troops were just about as likely, and no more likely, to be guilty of disgusting atrocities, as were the crack regiments of India. "But," said my Indian friend, "I was told the statement was made in an English newspaper,, by an English publicist called Morel." Not without difficulty I made it clear at length that in England, as in India, and every other country known to me, there are preversel cranky and hysterical individuals, and, fo their use and delectation, perversely crank and hysterical newspapers. I explained some thing of the notorious Mr. Morel's record a publicist, during the War, and before it And in the end my friend cordially agree with me that it would be of real value to th British Empire, in which even the maddest kind of utterances are tolerated for the sake of free speech, if we could be given some kind of a "Who's Who Among the Cranks, the dossiers and information which would help an Australian to judge the value of words he read as attributed to some supposed public character in Canada, and enable an Indian to gauge the degree of importance he might safely attach to quotations from England and elsewhere which he saw reproduced here. Perversity and hysteria in print can carry poison a suprisingly long way, and are, I fancy, responsible for quite a lot of the unreasoning bitterness, prejudice, misunderstanding and antagonism which go to make life a less cheery business than it should be.

Free Drinks.

"It was suggested to me the other day by an observant globe-trotter that there was an excellent opening in Bombay for the benevolence of some of the fortunate lieges who, during the past few years, have "turned their money over" more than once or twice. "Drinking water is a very precious commodity both for man and beast in such a climate as this. Surely Bombay ought to be ahead European cities in its supply of drinking troughs for animals, and drinking fountains for its people. The need is greater, but the provision made seems to a stranger most strikingly inadequate." To be sure, the need of economy in the use of water is just now impressed upon us all, and one hopes it will be observed, for the need of it, in view of the limitations of the city's present supply is sufficiently obvious. But one imagines that the tax on the supply which drinking troughs and press tap drinking fountains would represent could not be serious.

A Notable Leader.

I imagine that every ordinary reader these pages was thoroughly interested, as was, by the temperate, well-reasoned and instructive leading article which appeared in the "Chronicle" last Thursday, on the subject of Rural Reconstruction and Co-operation. In a sense the text of the article was the very excellent speech made by Mr. C. V Mehta in his capacity as Chairman of th annual general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., but the article covered a wider field than the speech, and the two together deserve the careful study of every patriotic worker for India's progress, Articles of this sort make one really grateful to the newspaper press, and bring home to one afresh realization of the immense power for good, for the advancement of understanding—the basis of all real progress—which the newspaper press possesses.

Study of this admirably suggestive and informing leading article leaves one in no sort of doubt on two points:—

1. The vital importance to Indian agriculture, and therefore to the whole India and every person in it, of the principle and system of co-operation.
2. The unmistakable fact that the main obstacle in the way of co-operative progress is simply want of general understanding of it: lack of general education regarding co-operation, its meaning, objects, and wonderful potentialities.

Chances for Young Patriots.

Here surely is a notable opportunity for patriotic young Indians who are blessed at once with ample means and sound education. Here is a form of propaganda work in which any properly equipped young man may be absolutely certain of rendering valuable service to India, of really helping his fellow Indians, of really hastening the day of India's accession to the responsible status among the great partner States of the Empire which every true lover of the land desires for her. Many of our Indian University graduates are amply endowed with means. There would be something to treasure in one's memory with pride and gladness, in a holiday devoted to the touring of a given rural area of the Presidency, for the purpose of conveying cultivators village communities valuable information, practical understanding, regarding matters which are vital to the progress and success of rural life and work in India. One essential would, of course, be remembered. The teacher must be master of his subject. For that reason, he would be well advised to discipline ambition wisely. Do not attempt to cover too wide a field. Choose carefully one important and practical aspect, such as co-operative banking and finance. Go to the fountain-head and secure all available information, and grasp that absolutely and fully, before attempting to convey one thought about it to anyone.

Given sincere and adequate preparation for the task, what invaluable social service could be rendered, what really patriotic work could be accomplished in this wise! And, incidentally, what excellent training it would be for the men who did it, for almost any other kind of chosen work in the world!

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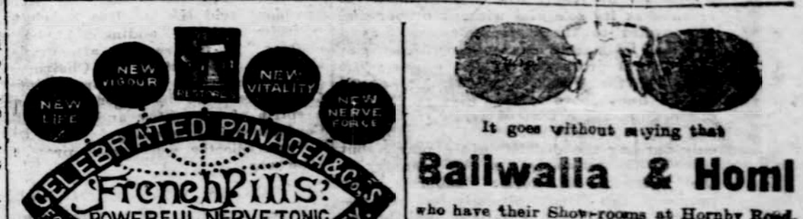

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POSTAL COMMITTEE.

SORTERS' HARD LOT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 17.

Giving evidence before the Postal Committee to-day Mr Lakshmi Narayan of R. M S. Eastern Circle stationed at Allahabad explained the difficulties of clerks and sorters in getting casual leave which, he said, was practically abolished as they were required to forfeit a portion of their salary in order to compensate those who did their work in their absence. Sorters must be given a starting pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs, 300 with no efficiency bar, the increments being annually 5 Rs. till one hundred and ten Rs. after that. Pay of *Jamadars* should be twenty to forty with an annual increment of one Re. It was very difficult to get a sufficient number of probationers who generally were matriculates because they were, only paid about Rs. 15 and in his own division nineteen vacancies had not been filled up since 1918 for want of men.

Witness also related the hardships of sorters in getting proper accommodation and food while out on duty at outstations and pressed for appointment of two cooks and two servants at rest houses.

MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Gokhale, sorter foreign mail division, Bombay said that sorters in his division had to put in continuous service for twenty-six hours before they could be off duty. The time scale pay which should have been granted long ago must now be applied with retrospective effect. Otherwise, there was no possibility of its introduction being appreciated. Sorters did not get even the post office holidays which fact was mainly due to ailments they invariably suffered from. The staff should, therefore, be increased and witness proposed that twenty-five years might be taken as a period entitling sorters to retire on pension. Witness strongly advocated the provision of a provident fund on the lines of the railway provident fund in consideration of grave risks run and of disabilities to make suitable provision for family on account of life being shortened by unnatural hard duties. In the foreign mail division witness was not prepared to say if he would prefer extra facilities and comforts or increased pay. The Postal Department which was remarkable for its honesty, hard-work and usefulness and which was liked by the public so much for its good service ought to be preserved from every sort of nepotism and jobbery and here witness, himself a victim of nepotism, instanced the case of a man whom he described as an educational failure and who joined service but three years ago on Rs. 60 was now getting one hundred Rs. because of favouritism shown him by the present superintendent. The Postal Department had no perquisities like other departments of Government, and it was the only department after the British navy which must be always maintained in a condition of tiptop efficiency.

At this stage the Committee rose for the day.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, Postmaster-General of Punjab who arrived to-day will be informally examined by the Committee tomorrow before other usual witnesses.

CONVENT WEEK AT PANCHGANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 8th instant, the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Bombay visited Panchgani and there was a large gathering at the "At Home" at St. Joseph's Convent High School in his Lordship's honour. An Ode of Welcome was read by Miss B. Regnaud. In the course of his reply to which the Archbishop Goodier told the children that they were approaching the most momentous crisis in the history of the world and they must prepare themselves in the right way to face it courageously. He warned the people that they must see that their children are educated not merely to pass examinations or to acquire social accomplishments, but to be made fit to do some real good in the world especially for the tremendously important time that was coming.

His Grace pontificated at the High Mass of the following Sunday and preached a most eloquent sermon on Jeanne Darc.

On the 11th and 12th instant, the annual sale of childrens' work was held. The exhibition was most generously patronised, over Rs. 1,300 being realised. The Bazaar shewed unmistakably the versatile activities of St. Joseph's girls.

On the 14th the Event of the Year for Panchgani took place—the Annual Concert.

JUNAGADH DEWAN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your item re Chhajuram's resignation of Junagad Dewanship, I shall be obliged if you give space to the following :—

Rao Bahadur Chhajuram will be doing the greatest good to the public by letting them know the reasons why he resigned. He was the best Dewan we could have had, for he was experienced, did not belong to Kathiawar and brought to bear a fresh mind on the problems before him. We strongly suspect H. H. the Nawab is yet not a free agent and the running down of Mr. Maconochie to Junagad is evidently an encroachment which Junagad subjects cannot but resent in spite of all that Sir William Le-Warner may say. The Tamhe-Trinedi clique must be removed and their methods of administration enquired into. Porbably Rao Bahadur Chhajuram at a very late hour refused to "ensure the continuity of policy" of Mr. Rendall's which was so much emphasised by Mr. Maconachie in his speech. I request Mr. Maconochie to publish a press communique in the Agency Gazette justifying his intervention and removing our doubts.—Yours etc.,

D. E. F.

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Khan Bahadur Manekaji Poho Engineer's servant, Kikala Jivan, of Udawada	31-5-1919.

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RANDER MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 13.

The legality of the procedure adopted by Government in appointing Mr. Antia as president of the Rander Municipality has been questioned by Mr. Maganlal B. Sheth one of the Councillors of the Rander Municipality. In connection with this, the following Correspondence by Mr. Maganlal B. Sheth appears in a local paper :—

'The Rander Municipality has been given the right of selecting its own president by two thirds majority by G. R. No. 6414 of 16-7-1908 G. D. and this privilege was further extended by order No. 496 of 24th January 1917 which rules "That in future where there are more candidates than one for the office of the president of a Municipality to which the privilege has been conceded but which fails to exercise it, the one who receivs the highest number of votes will be appointed to be the president of the Municipality under section 23 (2) (a) of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, unless one who is not a candidate for such an office is appointed thereto". There were two candidates for the presidentship of the Rander Municipality and an election was held on 1st April 1920. Mr. Ebrahim Cassim Bham got seven votes and Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia got five, the total number of councillors being twelve. Under the order quoted above Mr. Bham was entitled to be appointed president. The result of the election was notified to the Colletor. But in the meantime Mr. Bham was prevailed upon to resign and he wrote directly to the collector expressing his unwillingness to be appointed president. The Municipality knew nothing of it. Had it known, it would have made a fresh recommendation for the appointment. The Government having received Mr. Bham's resignation straight on appointed Mr. Antia to be the president which it was improper to do. By the spirit of the order quoted above the Government pledged itself to respect the wishes of the majority of the members of the Municipality by undertaking to appoint their nominee as president, unless it chose to appoint a person who was not one of the candidates. Thus the persons who prevailed upon Mr. Bham to resign have encroached upon the privilege of the Municipality to recommend a proper man for its presidentship and the Government has become an uncouscious instrument in furthering this kind of encroachment which it appears the intention of the Government in the order quoted above to guard against. As soon as Mr. Bham resigned it was the duty of the Government to call upon the Municipality to make a fresh recommendation (not an election). Thus a valuable privilege of the Municipality has been taken away and the Government will do well to rectify its mistake by cancelling Mr. Antia's appointment or by calling upon him to tender resignation.

An unusually large number of marriages have been celebrated during these two months and will continue to take place for about a month more, as no marriages will be allowed during the next year which according to *Shastras* is a year of complete prohibition of marriages owing to the setting of Jupiter in the Lion Constellation.

INDUSTRIAL BANK.

A new bank known as 'The Surat Industrial Bank Limited' has been floated with a Capital of Rs. 15 lacs. The Directors of the Bank propose to further the industrial progress of Surat, by encouraging its old industries which are disappearing for want of financial support.

The weather here has undergone a change, the thermometre registering a fall in the temperature The skies remain lightly clouded and show signs of an early monsoon.

TEMPORARY SERGEANTS S. & T. CORPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have recently been demobilised. have had four years' service in the S. and T. Corps as a temporary sergeant (specially enlisted on a consolidated rate of salary). According to the terms of my agreement, on discharge, I am entitled to one month's pay as gratuity money.

The Army Department subsequently sanctioned a special war gratuity to be calculated on length of service rendered, at certain rates for home and field service (India Army Instruction Nos. 262 and 624 of 1919) and to be paid immediately after the 3rd August, 1919, (Indian Army Instruction No. 682 of 1919.)

The temporary sergeant, as a whole, is being disallowed the special war gratuity. If the regular members of the corps are entitled to the allowance I argue that the temporary members are also entitled to the same privilege irrespective of any former contract made by them.

Perhaps, we cannot claim both but I certainly think we are entitled to the one which is most favourable, viz. The "special war gratuity."

In all probability hundreds are being deprived of this special concession apparently through a misunderstanding. Such being the case would ask the Director, Supply and Transport, Simla, to declare through the medium of your paper which gratuity (Special war or one month's pay on discharge) we, the temporary sergeants, are entitled to.—Yours, etc.,

"TEMPORARY SERGEANT."

Bombay, May, 14.

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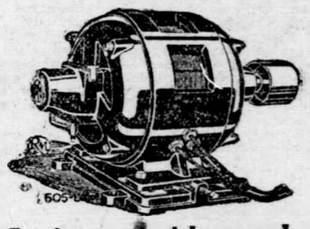

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THE CRESCOGRAPH

TRIUMPH OF INDIAN GENIOUS.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

Reuter has supplied the Indian public with a brief account of the controversy over Sir Jagadish Bose's Crescograph in England, which has roused keen interest alike among the scientists and the general public. Now, what is this Crescograph? The history and development of it, as we gather from the Transactions of the Bose Research Institute, will be an interesting reading. It is an instrument invented by Sir Jagadish to magnify the extremely minute growth movements of plants and measure this magnified rate and the induced variations brought on by different changed conditions. The existing apparatus, the Auxanometer, used by plant physiologists can magnify the movement only about twenty times; as such it would be hours before any growth movement could be noticed by this apparatus and much less any variation in the rate of growth by fluctuations of the environment, induced or natural. To overcome this difficulty, Sir J. C. Bose first devised in 1906 an optical appliance by which he could obtain a magnification of one thousand times. Not satisfied with this he worked for six years in perfecting the Recording Crescograph, by which he not only obtained a magnification of ten thousand times, but could make the plant itself automatically record this highly magnified growth movement and its variation. This apparatus he perfected in 1916 and submitted to the Publication Committee of the Royal Society which, after two years' closest scrutiny published in 1918 a detailed description of the apparatus and some of the results obtained therewith. In 1919 he perfected his "Magnetic Crescograph," in which by combining, mechanical, magnetic and optical devises he obtained its well-nigh incredible magnification of ten million times. This he first demonstrated here at his Research Institute and subsequently in England before the different Universities and Scientific Institutions with unanimous appreciation of the scientists.

The reader is aware of what has happened in England since then in this connection. Professor Waller expressed his doubt that the Crescograph did not correctly record the growth of plant, and Dr. Bose took up the challenge. Another scientist, Professor Bayliss, wrote thus:—"Although it is generally agreed that an extraordinarily sensitive instrument has been devised, few physiologists are prepared to agree that all the controls necessary have been shown to us." Further on he said that 'even if similar phenomena were shown by non-living structures, the fact in itself would not disprove the possibility of recording by this method the real physiological phenomena of growth and its inhibition." In other words, they were willing to call an operation successful even if the patient did succumb, provided all the rigorous scientific precautions were taken! To these criticisms, Dr. Bose's answer was a demonstration of his Crescograph in Professor Bayliss's Laboratory before a critical group of the eminent scientists. And we hail with great joy the verdict of these eminent critics that, though enormously magnified, the Crescograph correctly records the growth of plants. Here is a triumph for Dr. Bose, which the whole of India may well be proud of.

JUNAGADH DEWANSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following in your valuable paper if space allows:—

It is a great pity Dewan Bahadur Chhaganlal Juram, C.I.E., has resigned the Dewanship of Junagadh. All his Highness the Nawab Saheb's subjects were very much pleased at his appointment and high and heavy hopes were entertained by them. It was rumoured in Junagadh that he did not find his way smooth to steer his ship. Lots of complaints were made against the Administrator who for a decade independently held the reins of the Junagadh Administrator. No opportunity was taken by the Administrator publicly to denounce the complaints. The present Dewan is an old man of above 65. He is extremely good natured, he can do no harm but cannot improve the State. Junagadh is a premier state in Kathiawar with a thriving Bahuddin College and many her own sons and graduates and his Highness' subjects would now welcome the appointment of a highly qualified and independent Dewan looking to the wants and aspirations of his Highness' subjects. If the Nawab Saheb wishes that his Rule may be crowned with success, he must now rise to the occasion, must find out as suitable and capable Dewan. He should also like other ruling chiefs in Kathiawar occasionally sit in office and hear his subjects' grievances personally.—Yours, etc.,

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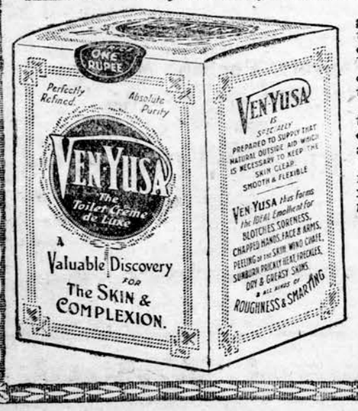

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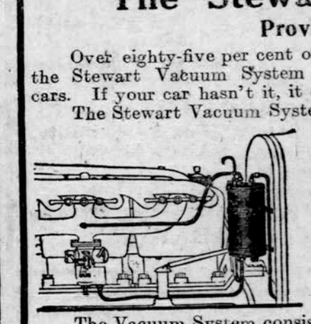

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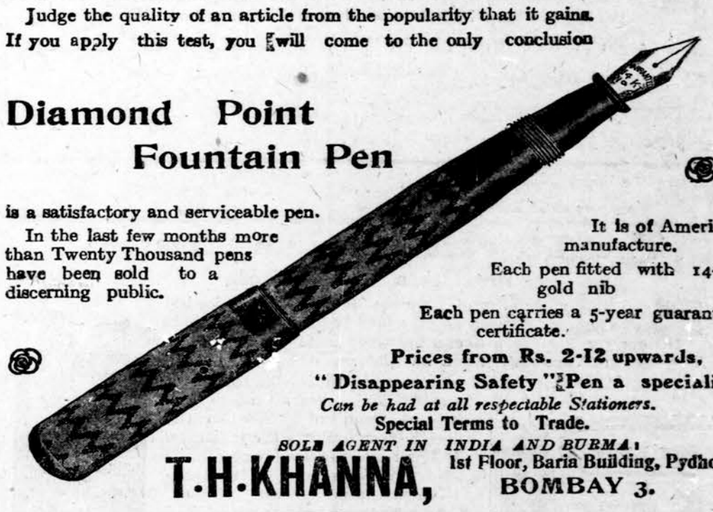

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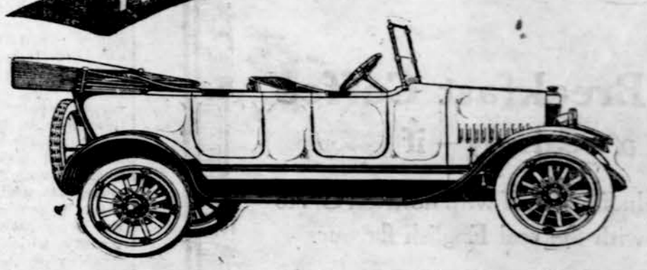

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